

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Today, variable, 59-65 (55-61), Saturday, variable, 59-65 (55-61), Sunday, variable, 59-65 (55-61).  
CHANNEL: Moderate to rough, today, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Saturday, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Sunday, clear, 59-65 (55-61).  
NORWICH: Today, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Saturday, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Sunday, clear, 59-65 (55-61).  
NORFOLK: Today, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Saturday, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Sunday, clear, 59-65 (55-61).  
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NORFOLK: Today, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Saturday, clear, 59-65 (55-61), Sunday, clear, 59-65 (55-61).

9.130

## Strike Set To Protest Austerity In France

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI)—France's leftist labor unions today called a nationwide one-day general strike for Oct. 7 to protest the government's austerity plan announced yesterday.

The unions, the Communist CGT plus the Socialist-oriented CFTD and National Federation of Education, invited nonleftist labor organizations to join them in a 24-hour walkout and in street demonstrations. The nonleftist unions so far have declined the invitation.

The CGT and CFTD have been searching for a reason to show their strength and the plan outlined yesterday by Prime Minister Raymond Barre gave it to them. Communist labor leader Georges Seguy today called the austerity measures a "brutal attack on workers' buying power" and said they should produce a unanimous labor reaction.

The Barre plan is a mixture of tax increases, budget restrictions and a temporary price freeze designed to slow the present inflation rate of about 12 percent a year to 6.5 percent by 1978. In joining to oppose it, the CGT and CFTD, following months of union strife, found a common cause.

Not only the left showed its displeasure today. The plan was criticized as inadequate by former Premier Antoine Pinay and even a national association representing farmers who will receive 6.2 billion francs this year in special drought aid, found the plan "insufficient."

The franc, meanwhile, which had climbed 4.93 against the dollar yesterday, fell 4.52 on Tuesday, lost most of its gains today, closing at 4.91. The franc fell despite an increase in the official bank rate by the Bank of France from 5.5 to 10.5 percent. That rate compares to 13 percent in Britain, 12 percent in Italy and only 3.5 percent in West Germany.

The most surprising criticism today was that of Mr. Pinay, who in 1952 launched his successful anti-inflation plan, and who earlier this week was received by Mr. Barre with much publicity shortly before the new measures were announced. Mr. Pinay said the plan lacked vigor and should have been accompanied by drastic cutbacks in public spending.

The Communist party asserted that the plan would bring an economic depression to France. The party quoted from figures in a report just published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on income distribution, which show that France has the largest spread between the very rich and very poor of any member country. The Barre plan can only widen the gap, a party statement said.

The Socialist party called the new measures merely expedient.



President Elias Sarkis (white suit) with Speaker Kamel Assad at Shtaura ceremony.

## Party Caucus Has Agreed on Response

## Smith Replies to Kissinger Today

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Members of the ruling Rhodesia Front party tonight agreed on their response to the "Kissinger proposals" for a settlement and Prime Minister Ian Smith said he was very satisfied with the result.

## British, Irish Want 50 Miles

## 12-Mile Fishing Limit Backed By EEC Panel for Members

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The European Commission insisted today that its proposal for 12-mile exclusive national fishing zones—as opposed to the 50 miles demanded by Britain and Ireland—should stand.

After several hours of angry debate among the 12 commissioners, a compromise was reached. To meet the argument for a 50-mile limit put forward by the regional-affairs commissioner, George Thomson, and also the social-affairs commissioner, Patrick Hillery, the other commissioners agreed that some concession should be made to Britain and Ireland.

It was suggested that the fishing quota system for waters between the 12-mile exclusive zone and the 200-mile limit which the European Economic Community as a whole will declare early next year should give concessions to British and Irish fishermen.

Quotas for these fishermen should be weighted so that, proportionally, they will be allowed larger quotas than fishermen from other member countries.

The British government said that the EEC Commission's suggestions for fishery arrangements around the coasts of member countries were wholly unacceptable. Reuters reported from London.

"We shall need to evaluate very carefully the suggestion that priority be given to the fishermen of the northern part of the United Kingdom (and of Ireland)," a Foreign Office statement said tonight.

The British statement welcomed the proposal that the nine-nation EEC should decide together now on a 200-mile EEC fishing limit from Jan. 1.

Britain has made it clear that it will extend its fishery limits to 200 miles on Jan. 1 if there is no community action by then. Agriculture Commissioner Pierre Lardinois warned today that unless strict quotas are introduced, soon there will be no economically viable fishing industry in Europe within the next 10 years.

Already, he said, there is only 30 percent of the herring in European waters that there was 15 years ago.

Even within the exclusive zone, "historical rights" for trawlers of other member countries will be conserved, Mr. Lardinois told a press conference.

This means, for example, that French and Belgian boats will be able to fish in waters immediately off the British coasts in the way they have done in the past and with the same intensity.

Early next year the EEC is to set up a special \$350-million fund which will be used for the inevitable "structural changes" that will take place in the EEC's fishing industry within the next few years.

## Sarkis Sworn In; Arafat Declares Lebanese Truce

By Henry Tanner

SHTAURA, Lebanon, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Elias Sarkis, 54, a lawyer and civil servant who never before held political office, was sworn in as Lebanon's new President here today under the protection of the Syrian Army.

A few hours later the Palestine Liberation Army and the Lebanese leftist-Moslem alliance announced that they would begin to observe a unilateral cease-fire in all of Lebanon tonight in order to make his task easier. Both organizations opposed his election.

Mr. Sarkis, a moderate, replaces Suleiman Franjeh, a rightist extremist. Both are Maronite Christians, as all other Lebanese presidents have been under the unwritten convention, in force since Lebanon became independent in 1943, barring members of other religious groups from the presidency.

There was active fighting all along the front lines in Beirut until early evening. Residential quarters were shelled. Two mortar rounds hit near Hamra, the main shopping street of Moslem west Beirut.

Celebration Fire  
When Mr. Sarkis's voice came over the radio as he read his inaugural address in the early afternoon, small-arms fire crackled all over west Beirut as thousands of Lebanese Moslems and Palestinians emptied their guns in celebration.

"We don't know about Sarkis but we are glad Franjeh is gone," a young Moslem said later. After nightfall, when Mr. Arafat's order for an in-place cease-fire became known in west Beirut, Palestinian and leftist Moslem fighters shot off rifles, machine guns and even rifle-propelled grenades with deafening noise. In between the celebratory rounds, however, the sound of deadly wartime shelling could be heard.

Sixty-seven members of the 58-member National Assembly came to the resort town in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon to attend the swearing-in ceremony.

The others—mostly Moslems and some centrist Christians—stayed away, not in protest against Mr. Sarkis but because the ceremony had been moved from Beirut, the capital, to Syrian-controlled territory.

Kamel Assad, the speaker of the Assembly, decided on this shift on the grounds that the

Yassir Arafat

safety of the deputies could not be assured in Beirut.

Shtaura is 23 miles from Beirut on the main highway to Damascus. In normal times it could be reached in about half an hour.

Circumstances  
Today, because of the war, the Christian deputies leaving east Beirut had to drive for about three hours over a treacherous mountain road and the Moslem deputies drove for nearly two hours along steep back-country roads to get around Christian positions and through Palestinian and Syrian lines.

Mr. Sarkis was flown by a Soviet-built Syrian helicopter from Jounieh to the air base of Ryak, east of here in the Bekaa Valley. From there, a convoy headed by a Syrian armored car brought him here.

The swearing-in took place at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## 400 Black Youths Arrested After Johannesburg March

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23 (UPI)—About 400 black youths were arrested today after a protest march in central Johannesburg erupted in violence, with police charging demonstrators and at least six whites hospitalized for stab wounds allegedly inflicted by black assailants.

A 20-block section in the central area was sealed off as riot squads in camouflage uniforms battled with placard-waving demonstrators who smashed store windows, threw Molotov cocktails and ran through the streets shouting "Black power, black power."

It was the first time that blacks have carried their protest into the heart of a city since the anti-government upheaval here began three months ago. Previously, the demonstrations were mostly confined to black areas, with only sporadic and individual acts of violence by blacks in white areas.

Police denied accounts by a witness who claimed that they had fired warning shots to disperse the demonstrators. Maj. Gen. David Kriel, assistant police commissioner in charge of riot con-

trol, said that the only known gunshot victim was a black youth who was wounded by a white pedestrian who opened fire when the youth menaced another white.

The official reaction was unyielding. Justice Minister James Kruger said that the government would "fight violence with violence" and vowed that there would be no compromise with what he described as "troublemakers." Speaking at the University of Pretoria, he said that whites would not allow themselves to be "dispensed with" by black power.

The violence in the city center was a shock to many whites, who were assured by Mr. Kruger last week that the government would not permit the anti-government unrest to spread to white areas. Black radicals have warned for some time that the demonstrators would eventually strike out at whites.

Police, who had been tipped off several days ago that an attempt to demonstrate in the city might be made, apparently were ready.



President Ford briefs himself before leaving for debate.

## Ford-Carter Debate—Gamble by President Trailing in Polls

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The first of three political debates—the presidential debates—will be staged tonight in Philadelphia, in one of the nation's most famous theaters.

No one knows precisely what performance will contain or polish it will be, but it is widely likely to sharpen the focus on what has until now been largely desultory campaign between President Ford and Jimmy Carter.

This is the first such staging since Kennedy and Richard Nixon in four debates in 1960 before a nationwide television audience and great care has been taken to complete the text of the U.S. official candidates' debate to be published in the next issue of the International Herald Tribune.

In preparation for the participants all production aspects before curtain goes up at 9:30 p.m. (EST). Here is the play for the evening:  
Incipit—In addition to Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter, there will be a panel of three newsmen—John Drew of the New York Times, James Gannon of the Wall Street Journal and Frank Reynolds of the American Broadcasting Co. Edwin Newman of the local Broadcasting Co. will be moderator.

Old Theater  
The Walnut Street theater, which boasts of being the oldest theater in continuous operation in the English-speaking world, is a curved, semicircular theater decorated in blue and white with a pattern as to minimize action. Set designer Robert Thomson says it will "present a visual and comfortable environment."

Audience—The first debate, 90 minutes without an intermission, will be conducted before a group of 100 million viewers. It will include 270 officials of the press and 250 million of the audience will comprise an estimated 100 million or more viewers watching over four million networks. Several hundred million persons in other parts of the world will see the debate as it is played by satellite.

Part—As the result of a coin toss at the theater yesterday, Carter will be the first to speak and the program ends with a summing up by Ford.

Synopsis—The debate is an unequal match between Mr. Carter, first truly Southern nominee his party since 1848, and Mr. Ford, who inherited the presidency after the resignation of hard Nixon. The President led political custom by issuing debate challenge, in the hopes of overtaking Mr. Carter's lead in the polls.

The drama is essentially an effort to convince skeptical voters that the candidates' presidential qualities. Polls taken by the candidates show that the voting public has questions about Mr. Ford's personality and "stands some issues and doubts about Ford's leadership ability. A Gallup poll yesterday showed a 64 percent of the voters are

## Seni Upset by Widespread Criticism

## Thanom Issue Leads Thai Premier to Quit

BANGKOK, Sept. 23 (AP).

Premier Seni Pramot, under fire for not taking a strong stand against the return from exile of deposed military ruler Thanom Kittakachorn, announced his resignation today. He also ordered a nationwide military alert to prevent violence during the change of government.

Mr. Seni made his unexpected announcement during a parliamentary debate on the issue of Mr. Thanom's return from Singapore Sunday. Members of opposition parties and Mr. Seni's own Democratic party accused the government of being weak and indecisive.

"Seni decided to resign because he was upset after listening to his own people criticizing him and the government," the Democratic party's secretary-general, Damrong Lathipipat, said. "He decided on the spur of the moment."

Observers believed that Mr. Seni decided to step down after a fellow Democrat accused him of "helping Thanom to return to Thailand."

King Bhumibol Adulyadej, a distant cousin of the 70-year-old Premier, arrived from southern Thailand and held a 2-hour meeting with Mr. Seni. The King accepted Mr. Seni's resignation.

Mr. Damrong said he would call an emergency party meeting to prepare for a new coalition government.

Mr. Thanom, 66, said he returned to be with his ailing 91-year-old father and to spend some time as a Buddhist monk, a common practice among Thai men. He entered a monastery, shaved his head, donned the



Seni Pramot

## Thanom on Streets

BANGKOK, Sept. 23 (Reuters).

Mr. Thanom again appeared in the streets here today with a begging bowl. He received food in an alms bowl from about a dozen persons before returning to his temple quarters.

Alms-seeking is a religious obligation for Buddhist monks, enabling them to "make merit" for those who give.



Members of a rightist group stand in silent protest against vote by the Rhodesian Front on the Kissinger plan.



As Move Toward Reform

# Spain Opposition Hails Choice Of Liberal as Vice-Premier

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Opposition politicians today welcomed the naming of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado, a liberal, as Spain's new vice-premier.

Some called it the most important political event since Generalissimo Francisco Franco died 10 months ago.

A middle-of-the-road Democrat, Joaquín Satrustegui, said that Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado has a "mentality similar to that of West European generals who are at the service of their nations, always respecting what the people decide through free elections."

Historian Ricardo de la Cierva

said that the appointment meant that the generation of ultra-conservative army generals with ideological roots in the 1936-39 Civil War are losing ground to politically neutral professionals who will not oppose Spain's transformation into a real democracy.

The new vice-premier was sworn in this morning in ceremonies presided over by King Juan Carlos at his Zarzuela Palace. Gen. Gutiérrez Mellado replaced Gen. Fernando de Santiago, a conservative, in the government's number-two post. The change was announced yesterday.

## Right to Organize

The newspaper Alcazar, organ of the extreme rightist Confederation of Civil War Veterans, said that Gen. Santiago quit to protest the plans of the Cabinet to dissolve the government-controlled trade union system and to grant labor the right to organize freely. This, Alcazar said, was the government's coup de grace to the Franco regime.

Gen. Santiago has done "his duty as a soldier and a Spaniard in leaving a Cabinet which is preparing the substitution of one state by another, thereby failing to fulfill its constitutional mandate," the paper said.

The liberal newspaper El País called the appointment "good news."

Gonzalo Fernandez de la Maza, leader of the rightist National Spanish Union party, called Gen. Santiago's departure "the most important political resignation on the government level since 1936."

**Positive Development**

Socialist Felipe Gonzalez said that the change reflected the growing powers of liberals in the army and Communist Marcelino Camacho called it "a positive development which, however, must be followed by deeds."

Meanwhile, Madrid's 1,500 postal employees, who went on strike yesterday, were joined today by 230 mail sorters and mailmen in the northern city of Bilbao. In the Barcelona suburb of Sabadell, 233 factories were participating in a collective lockout.

Government sources said that, in all, more than 60,000 Spanish workers were on strike or locked out because of strike actions.

In a political development, Spain's illegal Communist party made public a partial list of its leaders today and declared that it was "ready to play in the open like other democratic parties."

Listing 43 members of its Madrid branch—a move that would have sent all those named to jail under Franco—the party warned that its underground trade unions were prepared to increase "their combative spirit" unless the government met its demands for recognition.

It also denounced Premier Adolfo Suarez's reform program for a national referendum to change the constitution next year on the grounds that "it dictated the exclusion of the Communist party."

At the same time, King Juan Carlos today opened the 53d conference of the Interparliamentary Union saying that it is up to such an organization to make sure that peace and order are based on justice and freedom rather than upon fear and coercion.

The convention is being attended by 800 parliamentarians from 60 countries.

## Malagasy Ousts Two U.S. Aides

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, Sept. 23 (AP).—Two members of the U.S. Embassy staff were ordered expelled from leftist-led Malagasy today on the grounds that they had involved themselves in a student strike.

The government identified the two as Charles Allen, an archivist, and David Bennett, a second secretary. Premier Justin Ralison said at a news conference that the two invited some of the strikers to their homes to talk with them and also furnished them with automobiles.

Last year the Malagasy Republic ordered the closing of a U.S. satellite-tracking station which had been operating here for 12 years.



President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger posing yesterday, the last day of shuttle.

# Nyerere Says South Africa Is to Maintain Pressure on Smith

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 23 (WP).—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said here today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had assured him South Africa would put additional pressure on the white minority government in Rhodesia if it failed tomorrow to accept clearly the principle of black majority rule.

In an interview at his Msimbazi Bay seashore home outside the capital, the Tanzanian President said Mr. Kissinger had talked the "language of power" in his meeting with Prime Ministers John Vorster and Ian Smith, and that both white leaders were now under U.S. pressure.

Mr. Nyerere specifically confirmed a report in the Tanzanian Daily News today that quoted him as saying he had been assured by Mr. Kissinger that if Mr. Smith did not agree to majority rule immediately, then

South Africa would put a "final squeeze" on Mr. Smith.

But he made it clear that he felt the decisive factor in the current power play against Mr. Smith was the United States. "If there is no American pressure, then there is no South African pressure," Mr. Nyerere said.

Mr. Vorster has insisted often that South Africa is not applying pressure on the Rhodesian government and is only "pointing out the alternatives."

Mr. Nyerere said he expected the Rhodesian Prime Minister to announce tomorrow that his government accepts black majority rule within two years but that he will rescind this statement by talking on conditions. He said: "That is what I expect him to say tomorrow. We accept but... and the he gives him the time" to keep stalling until Mr. Kissinger is out of office in January.

## Ends 10-Day Shuttle

# Kissinger to See Callaghan About the Future of Rhodesia

By Bernard Gwertzman

SUDA BAY, Crete, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger concluded a 10-day African mission today and flew to London for a strategy session with Prime Minister James Callaghan on how to follow up the expected announcement tomorrow that Rhodesia's white leaders have accepted the principle of black majority rule. (Mr. Kissinger arrived in London late tonight.)

En route to Britain from Kenya, Mr. Kissinger's Air Force jet stopped at this Greek island to refuel at the air station here. Although Mr. Kissinger seems emotionally exhilarated over what appears to be a major diplomatic achievement—significant progress toward solving key Southern African problems that left unsettled could lead to major racial strife—he already has begun expressing concern about what may happen in Rhodesia following Prime Minister Ian Smith's anticipated announcement.

**Perceived Danger**

In private conversations, Mr. Kissinger has expressed concern that the British—who have prime responsibility on Rhodesia—may not perceive the danger that will exist once Mr. Smith's government virtually capitulates to the joint British, U.S. and South African pressure for one-man, one-vote in the predominantly black territory.

Mr. Kissinger planned to urge Mr. Callaghan to insure that steps are taken quickly to fill the inevitable leadership gap that he sees developing in Rhodesia, since Mr. Smith's government will probably have to step down.

It is crucial, in the secretary's opinion, that a black, moderate, pro-Western leadership be given priority in a new interim government, pending conclusion of a possibly protracted British-sponsored negotiations for a new Constitution. If the West and neighboring moderate black states are not careful, Mr. Kissinger believes,

Soviet-backed African radicals might be able to involve themselves deeply in Rhodesia.

If that happened, a civil war similar to that in Angola might develop and most of the 270,000 whites—a potentially stabilizing force—might flee.

A main goal of Mr. Kissinger's policy has been to prevent a spread of Soviet influence to southern Africa.

The possibility remained, of course, that Mr. Smith might not announce acceptance of the U.S.-British plan or that his speech might be so ambiguous as to leave it unclear whether he had or not.

But as he winds up his trip, Mr. Kissinger seems to be acting as if there can be no question of Mr. Smith's acceptance.

Even if the Rhodesian whites stall, Mr. Kissinger believes it can be worked out within three to four weeks.

In his talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Mr. Kissinger stressed need for the black African leaders to come up with a proper negotiating team on Rhodesia that will be accepted by enough Rhodesian blacks so as to limit the ability of the more radical guerrillas, supplied with Soviet arms, to play a blocking role.

The chief candidate of the moderates is Joshua Nkomo, who is Mr. Kaunda's protégé and lives part of the time in Lusaka, Zambia. He is the only Rhodesian nationalist with whom Mr. Kissinger has met once in April and twice on this trip.

As part of the effort to gain moderate support for the Rhodesian leadership that must emerge, Mr. Kissinger visited not only Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nyerere, both of whom are heads of "frontline" states, but also with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre, yesterday, and President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya today.

"He is likely to make a statement that will buy him at least that amount of time," Mr. Nyerere said.

He said it was his impression that Mr. Kissinger had begun his shuttle diplomacy in search of the basis for a solution to the twin southern African crises of Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia) talking the "language of persuasion." But he said Mr. Kissinger had used "the language of power" when he returned here Tuesday to report on his talks with Mr. Vorster and Mr. Smith in Pretoria last weekend.

One of the main factors in this switch of language may well have been the pessimism expressed by Mr. Nyerere about the Kissinger peace mission after their first meeting here last week, just before the U.S. secretary left for Pretoria.

Mr. Kissinger is known to have been seriously upset by the Tanzanian leader's pessimism.

public stance and may have decided to take a tougher line than he initially planned to get a breakthrough in the Rhodesian constitutional tangle.

There has been some confusion over whether Mr. Kissinger stuck precisely to the British preconditions in his two four-hour sessions with Mr. Smith Sunday in Pretoria. Mr. Nyerere said today that it was "my assumption" that this was the case but said he had deliberately refused to go into too many details with Mr. Kissinger during their talks here.

## Mozambique View

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Mozambique Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos said today that his country has "no interest" in Mr. Kissinger's peace initiatives in southern Africa and supports "armed struggle" to overthrow the white regime in Rhodesia.

# Smith Caucus Sets Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

his three hours of discussions and again revealed nothing.

On Tuesday, he had characterized his talks in South Africa as "cordial and businesslike." Yesterday, in contrast, he showed a touch of anger when he said, "We are going to keep our chips up despite what the rest of the world is trying to do to us."

According to local political journalists, who admit they have no inkling of the substance of the Cabinet discussions, this statement indicates that he is having trouble persuading some of his hard-line Cabinet ministers to accept the Kissinger program. These analysts have said for the last few days that Mr. Smith's plans to go ahead with Cabinet talks could only mean that Mr. Kissinger and, more important, Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa had clearly outlined the consequences of a rejection of the plan—the economic strangulation of white Rhodesia.

But in Highfields, the large black township outside Salisbury, the remark was interpreted differently. People there did not see it as a throwaway line intended to appease or assuage whites. Instead, they viewed it as the typical and heartfelt view of the man they call "chimani," a Shona word for knot or piece of hard wood.

"How many times has Mr. Smith almost negotiated and then backed off?" asked Tennyson Nyagumbo, an officer of the Restaurant and Hotel Workers Union. He insisted that most whites had become frightened and were resisting negotiations.

But as an illustration of just how complicated feelings here are, Mr. Nyagumbo said that he also favored the collapse of the Kissinger initiative. The 55-year-old labor leader, whose brother has been in prison for 15 years because of political activity in support of nationalists aligned with the Rev. Ndabangisi Sithole, said:

"We would like it to fail. We will win this war and insure our economic and political independence. If a settlement is imposed by the Americans and South Africans, we will not have true independence."

He said he thought that, at the present rate of guerrilla training, a black military victory was possible within a year.

On the other side of Highfields, Willie Musarurwa, the publicity secretary of the nationalist faction led by Joshua Nkomo, Mr. Sithole's chief rival, agreed that the war could be won by the guerrillas. "But," he added, "talking is better than fighting."

The Communist-run O Diaro accused the Portuguese Farmers Confederation, which claims to represent 400,000 private landowners, of disrupting agrarian reform meetings in the southern farm region of the Alentejo, where most of the 1.5 million acres illegally occupied are situated.

In an editorial O Diaro predicted "both reactionaries and the more irresponsible elements of the left will seize on the opportunity to attempt violence" when the first land returns take place.

Conservative political sources reported arms hoards on the leftist cooperatives while some of the former landlords said they, too, were armed and "ready to fight for our farms."

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## British Warship Blaze Kills Eight Workers

NEWCASTLE, England, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Eight shipyard workmen were killed and four injured today when fire swept a British Navy guided-missile destroyer here, the 3,500-ton Glasgow. Firemen took about four hours to bring the flames under control on the ship, which was launched in April.

The victims were part of a 500-member work force fitting out the destroyer as it floated alongside a jetty. The cause of the fire was not immediately known. One theory was that a blowtorch ignited fumes which had built up inside the vessel overnight.

## Cites Low Fuel Efficiency

# International Energy Agency Says U.S. Prices Are Too Low

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—The International Energy Agency accused the United States today of wasting valuable energy resources because of cheap fuel prices. It said that prices must rise soon if conservation is to be taken seriously.

The 19-nation organization, established on U.S. initiative after the 1973 Arab oil embargo and composed of major non-Communist industrialized countries, also singled out several other members, notably Switzerland and Canada, for criticism in its first report on energy conservation policies.

The Swiss were cited for lack of a government conservation program, even though their fuel prices are among the highest in the West.

## Education Effort

The report paid tribute to various efforts by the U.S. federal authorities to conserve energy, particularly "one of the most comprehensive education programs in the IEA." But it added: "The program is severely hampered by oil and gas prices controlled below world market prices and by very low taxes on all fuels."

"Because of the extensive use of these fuels, it is clear that prices and taxes must rise soon to reflect, at the very least, the real value of the energy—as they have in other countries—if long-term conservation is to be taken seriously by industry and consumers."

Complex laws governing U.S. oil production set price ceilings on some kinds of oil under a two-tiered system that keeps U.S. domestic prices below the world level.

The U.S. nationwide average gasoline price of 63.3 cents a gallon last month compares with \$1.82 in Italy, \$1.50 in Japan, \$1.49 in Britain, \$1.40 in Switzerland and \$1.33 in West Germany.

The U.S. average heating oil price of 42 cents a gallon is closer to that of other countries and compares with 40 cents in Britain, 45 cents in Italy, 51 cents in West Germany and 59 cents in Switzerland.

**High Consumption Rate**

U.S. road transport of all kinds, the report said, still has one of the world's highest rates of fuel consumption per passenger mile.

"In industry, [U.S.] fuel efficiency ranges from very low in crude steel production to above average in aluminum," the report continued. "The largest industrial firms have been asked to set voluntary energy conservation targets but the program 'includes no incentive for stimulating investment in energy-efficient industrial equipment.'"

"This is an important gap in

# Episcopal House Changes View On Ordination

(Continued from Page 1)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23 (NYT).—By a voice vote, the Episcopal House of Bishops yesterday reversed its action of Tuesday and offered an alternative to "conditional ordination" for the 15 women "irregularly" ordained to the priesthood.

In a "mind of the house" statement that was not regarded as binding, the bishops Tuesday had voted, 57 to 45, to urge that women undergo "conditional ordination," a rite that, in effect, would say that, in case the women had really not been ordained the first time, they were now ordained.

Spokesmen for the women had denounced the action, saying that conditional ordination would amount to humiliating punishment. Most of the women would refuse such rites, they said.

Yesterday, the bishops voted to reinstate a deleted portion from the committee report that they had approved as the mind of the house. The reinstated section offers, in addition to conditional ordination, the possibility of some "public event" that would compare the original ordinations.

It does not spell out in detail what that might be.

# 4 Are Arrested In Indonesia Plot

JAKARTA, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Four men, apparently Christian nationalists ideologically faithful to the late President Sukarno, were under arrest today following the discovery of a plot to overthrow President Suharto.

What was still unclear was the measure of involvement in the conspiracy of former Vice-President Mohammad Hatta, named to succeed Mr. Suharto in the plot, and four senior Indonesian church or spiritual leaders who signed a document critical of the present government.

According to a government statement, the ringleader of the plot was a retired Agriculture Ministry official, Sawito Kartowidjo. He was arrested along with Mr. Hatta, who is the son of the late Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo. Mr. Sudjono, who is a former ambassador, and Mr. Kartasudjasa.

## Giscard to Iran, Poland

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will make a state visit Oct. 4-7 to Iran, the Elysée Palace announced. With his wife, he will pay a private visit to Poland Oct. 15-17.

the program, given the artificially low energy prices and the inefficient industrial production prevalent in the United States, the report declared.

It added that proposals by the executive branch to raise insulation standards for new buildings have not been adopted by Congress. "These measures crucial if the total conservation package is to be effective," said.

"In addition, little consideration has been given to the potential for district heating and the binned production of process and electricity. These should be studied carefully."

**Below Average**

The report said that over 710 of the fuel-saving results in the U.S. states were well below the average. Canada's fuel savings in the average, it said, was substantially below average, it said.

The Netherlands was cited for its energy conservation program but employing only "one person" at the government level to put them into practice.

In Sweden, the outgoing Socialists government implemented strong conservation measures, the report said, but they were "party effective."

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden were mentioned as having higher-than-average records in energy conservation.

France is not a member of the IEA.

# 4 Pop Musicians Are Sentenced in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A Prague court today sentenced four young Czechoslovak musicians to prison terms ranging from 8 to 18 months for helping to organize a "rock festival" in the city. The four were sentenced to 18 months, 12 months, 8 months and 6 months respectively.

The four went on trial yesterday accused of staging a "rock festival" and of "publicly performing" music that was "anti-social and anti-state."

They were among 30 in the underground music scene, called Plastic People of the Universe and DG 307, arrested in April. The others were released.

Ivan Jirous, 32, a graduate historian and expert on the country's underground music scene, was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Composer Pavel Janak, 25, was given 12 months and former Protestant minister and singer Svatoslav Karasek, 24, was sentenced to 8 months. A fourth, Brabec, a former theology student, was sentenced to 6 months.

Their lawyers will appeal the sentences, the sources added.

# Kissinger to Talk With Nationalists Of S.W. Africa

NAIROBI, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plans to meet in the United States with Sam Nujoma, head of a leading South-West African nationalist group, to discuss final details for a conference that could lead to independence for the area.

Mr. Kissinger considers it an embassy duty to confer with Mr. Nujoma because discussions on the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia), now controlled under South Africa, have reached a crucial point, and Mr. Nujoma's group, the South-West African People's Organization, has not taken part in the talks.

Reporters on Mr. Kissinger's plane flying here from Kinshasa were told that he believed 90 percent of the formula for September 1976 independence was already worked out.

The meeting with Mr. Nujoma will take place within the next two weeks, in New York or Washington. It will have the approval of three African prime ministers—Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre—with whom Mr. Kissinger has met in recent days.

# Cleric's Sentence Due in Rhodesia

UNIFALL, Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Roman Catholic bishop of Unifall, the most Roman Catholic priest in the country, will be sentenced Oct. 1 on four charges of failing to report the presence of black nationalist guerrillas at a Catholic mission and urging others to do the same.

The two-day trial ended this morning and the bishops of Unifall, Lionel Westcott, and Judge W.R. Hemming to preside over the sentencing for five years.

The 55-year-old Irish-born bishop, who pleaded guilty, could be sentenced to a maximum of 10 years on each of the four charges.

## Brazil Wreck Kills 8

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Sept. 23 (AP).—Eight people were killed and 24 injured in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a truck today, a news agency reported.

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## Ford Targets Bulk of Funds For 10 States

Campaign Committee Reveals Budget Data

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—President Ford is planning to devote the bulk of his election resources to a concentrated campaign effort in New York, New Jersey and eight other "battleground" states, his political strategists said yesterday.

As the President bowed up on news in preparation for his first televised debate, tonight with Jimmy Carter, his Democratic opponent, officials of the President's campaign committee made available some details of their campaign budget.

The data showed that at least \$100 million of discretionary campaign funds were to be funneled into Mr. Ford's campaign in the major, industrial states where he hopes to build a base for an electoral vote majority.

In addition, the tentative Ford campaign budget confirmed a strategy under which the President intends to make his case mostly from the White House while Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, crisscrosses the country. Twice as much money has been allocated for travel by Sen. Dole as by Mr. Ford, and Royce Hughes, the Ford campaign treasurer, said he doubted that the President would use his private travel allowance.

**Budget Review**  
James Baker 3d, the campaign chairman, said that the budget would be reviewed after the first debate and after opinion-sampling by Ford campaign officials in key states during the next few days.

Mr. Baker said that there was a better forum than the three planned Ford-Carter debates to pursue two fundamental objectives of the President's campaign. He said the goals were to display consistency in Mr. Ford's leadership and approach to issues and to force Mr. Carter into taking "clear and positive stands" on issues.

The Ford campaign has delayed the start of its political advertising until next weekend in hopes of capitalizing on the President's performance in the first debate.

**Largest Item**  
Mr. Baker said that advertising would constitute the largest item—\$105 million—in the planned outlays of the \$208 million available to the Ford campaign in the first federally financed election.

Of \$17 million disbursed to the states, \$10,765,560 went to 10 states. Aides to Mr. Ford said that the same 10 states were likely to receive most of the additional \$13 million budgeted for the state political organizations. About 60 per cent of the rest of the campaign funds is also earmarked for the 10 states.

The "battleground" states and the amounts disbursed to each this week were: New York, \$180,000; New Jersey, \$51,000; Pennsylvania, \$157,400; Ohio, \$143,000; Illinois, \$171,000; Michigan, \$21,280; Wisconsin, \$30,000; Texas, \$130,000; California, \$150,000 and Florida, \$52,300.

## An Expert Device Used in Bombing Of Chilean in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The explosion that killed a former Chilean ambassador to the United States appears to have been caused by an expertly devised plastic bomb shaped to detonate upward into the automobile driver's seat, investigators say.

Sources involved in the investigation of the explosion fatal to former envoy Orlando Letelier and a young woman associate said the blast did not damage the street underneath or seriously injure Michael Moffitt, who was in the rear seat. His wife, Ronni Moffitt, 25, was killed along with Mr. Letelier, 44, who was driving.

The sources said that it is possible that the bomb was set off by a remote-controlled radio device. They said it is less likely that a timing device was used.

The explosion occurred near the Chilean Embassy on an avenue with many other diplomatic offices.

Mr. Letelier was a major figure in the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende, serving not only as ambassador but also as foreign minister and defense minister. His friends and colleagues said that he had been warned for more than a year that he would be killed if he persisted in his denunciation of the Chilean junta.

## Bangladesh Amnesty

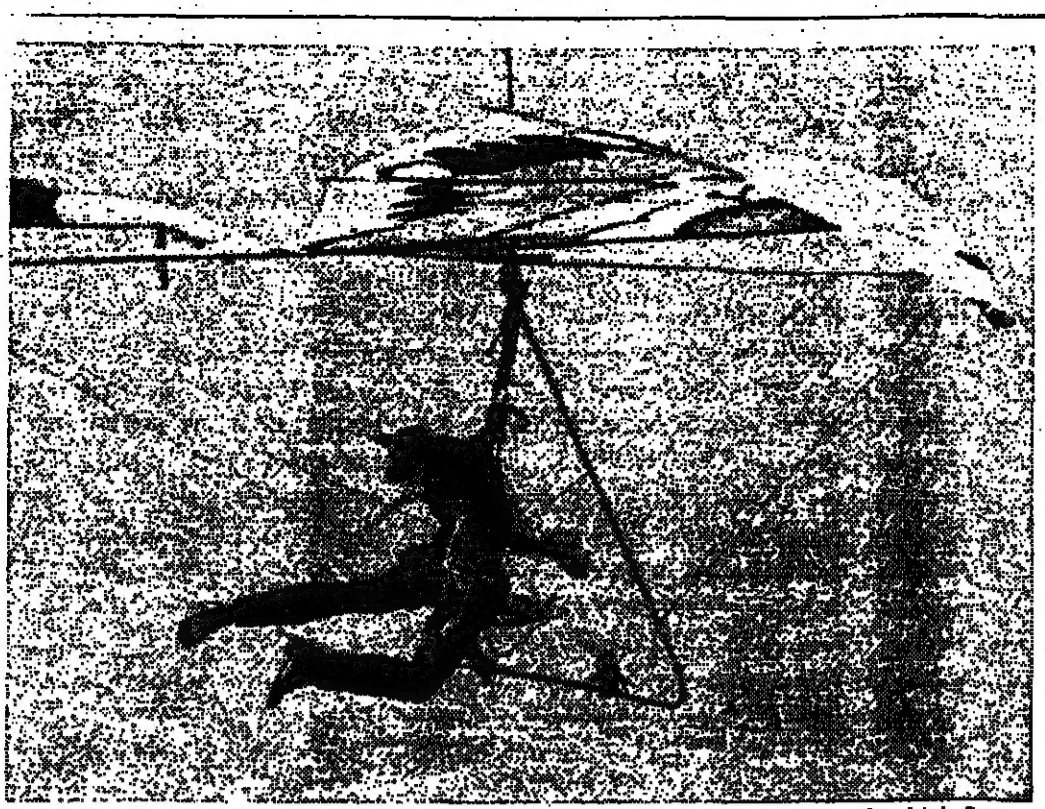
DACCA, Sept. 23 (AP).—The government announced today it will release 114 political prisoners and 1,800 persons facing trial to celebrate a Moslem holy day on Saturday.

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I'M ROVER, FLY ME—Burke Ewing took his dog along for the ride when he made a practice run this week in pursuit of the hang-gliding title in North Carolina.

Questioned Ex-President's Honesty in Interview

## Carter Telephones Apology to Mrs. Johnson

By Helen Dewar

PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 23 (WP).—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter telephoned Lady Bird Johnson last night in Texas to apologize for a magazine interview remark in which he appeared to accuse former President Lyndon Johnson of "lying, cheating and distorting the truth."

"He called her and told her he specifically regretted the implications that might be drawn from his remarks," said a spokesman for the Johnsons, who are putting them in the same category as "lying, cheating and distorting the truth," Carter press secretary Jody Powell said.

## Assembly Elects Steering Unit of 25 Nations at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The General Assembly formed its 25-nation steering committee yesterday after day-long consultations and balloting.

The committee had been scheduled to begin work yesterday on the agenda but had to defer its start until today because of the time taken in choosing the 17 assembly vice-presidents and the committee chairman.

Elected as vice-presidents of the 145-nation Assembly were Australia, Britain, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, East Germany, France, Guinea, Japan, Oman, Panama, Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, the Sudan, Tanzania, Turkey and the United States.

Members vote for the vice-presidencies within regional categories. Six places are reserved for Africa and Asia, five for the permanent Security Council members, three for Latin America, two for Western Europe and the white Commonwealth, and one for Eastern Europe.

The countries receiving the highest number of votes in the secret balloting were Chad, Panama and Tanzania, each with 127 votes.

France topped the unofficial popularity poll among the Security Council members with 124 votes. China, the United States and the Soviet Union each received 121 and Britain was at bottom with 120.

## Rumsfeld Is Hit By House Panel On Tank Decision

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's effort to promote weapon standardization in NATO by using a West German gun and turbine engine in the Army's new main battle tank was criticized as improper and ill-advised today by a House study group.

The panel of the House Armed Services Committee found that Mr. Rumsfeld had acted against the unanimous advice of the civilian and military leadership of the Army.

"The panel believes the action of the secretary of defense in delaying and changing the direction of the XM-1 program was improper and beyond the scope of the use of funds authorized and appropriated by Congress," the panel said in a 25-page report.

Mr. Rumsfeld earlier decided to delay production of the Army's XM-1 main battle tank so a "hybrid turret" could be installed which would permit installation, first, of a 105-mm U.S. gun to be replaced in later models by a 120-mm West German gun.

In addition, West Germany would provide a turbine engine to power the tank.

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## Dean Watergate Book Rebuts Ford Testimony

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A soon-to-be-published book by former White House counsel John Dean 3d contains an account of President Ford's conduct during the Watergate scandal that conflicts with Mr. Ford's sworn Senate testimony.

In printed excerpts from the book, obtained by the Los Angeles Times, Dean says William Timmons, who was a White House aide during the presidency of Richard Nixon, told him he had discussed strategies with Mr. Ford for blocking a 1972 House hearing into the financing of the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Timmons, reached for comment, branded Dean's account of Mr. Timmons's alleged talks with Mr. Ford "an absolute fabrication." Mr. Timmons said he was "disgusted" that excerpts from the Dean book were being leaked yesterday on the eve of Mr. Ford's first debate with Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter.

**'Blind Ambition'**  
Mr. Timmons, now a Washington lobbyist and consultant, has been active in the Ford campaign.

The Dean book, entitled "Blind Ambition," says Mr. Timmons told Dean he had talked to Mr. Ford about blocking a move by

the House Banking and Currency Committee to subpoena 23 witnesses in October, 1973—nine months before many of them were summoned by a special Senate committee set up to probe Watergate.

The House committee was headed by the late Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas.

Rep. Patman's plan was to subpoena witnesses in the hope of unravelling the sources of more than \$300,000 in Republican campaign funds that were available to the Watergate burglars. Some of this money had been routed through Mexico to conceal the identity of the donors.

Mr. Ford, during Senate hearings on his nomination as vice-president in November, 1973, testified that he did not recall discussing the proposed House committee subpoenas with anyone at the White House, including Mr. Timmons.

**No Recollection**  
Mr. Ford was asked by Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., if he had been contacted by any White House officials about blocking Rep. Patman's investigation. "Not to my best recollection," Mr. Ford replied.

He acknowledged, however, that as Republican leader of the House he met almost daily with Mr. Timmons, who headed the White House congressional liaison staff, to discuss a variety of issues.

"I do not recall any conversations concerning this particular matter," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Ford acknowledged he had called two meetings with Republicans on the Patman committee that resulted in all 14 Republicans joining a Democratic effort to defeat the subpoena move by a 30-to-15 vote. But Mr. Ford said he called these meetings at the request of the Republican members themselves.

Mr. Timmons, in a telephone interview, told the Times:

"Mr. Dean's recollection has improved since he testified under oath before the [Watergate] committee. He didn't mention these things. This is a brand new charge, now that he's writing for pay."

White House tape recordings played during the Watergate cover-up trial in late 1974 also showed that former President Nixon wanted Mr. Ford to help block the Patman committee subpoenas.

U.S. Steel Vice-President William Whyte said today his corporation on five occasions paid the expenses of short vacations taken by Mr. Ford when the Michigan Republican was a member of the House.

Mr. Whyte said Mr. Ford made three visits to U.S. Steel's lodge near Pine Valley Country Club in Clementon, N.J., in 1964, 1969 and 1973. Mr. Whyte said U.S. Steel paid for a visit by Mr. Ford to a house near Disney World in Orlando, Fla., in 1972, and for another visit in 1973.

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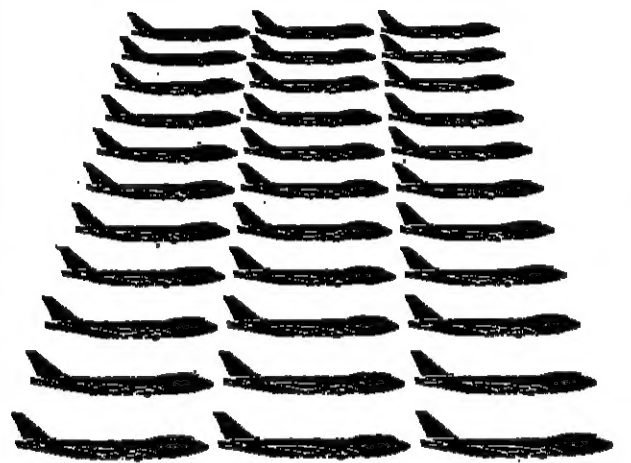
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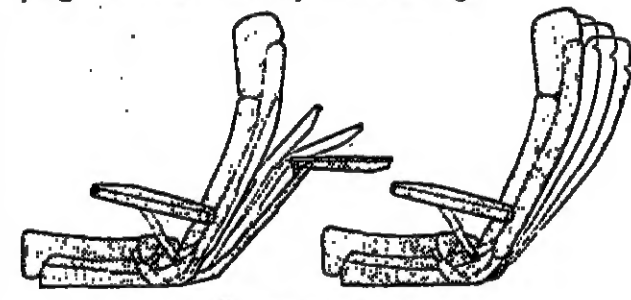
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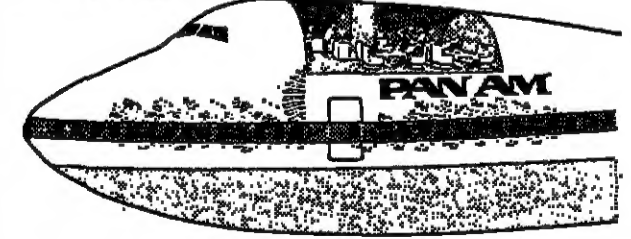
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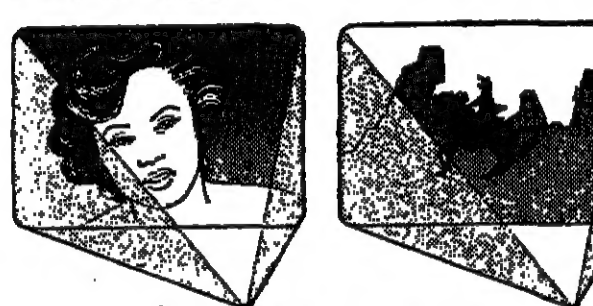
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## Schmidt Believed in Trouble

## Kohl Gains With Appeal to Old-Style Values

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is in trouble in the last days of the West German election campaign. His opponent, Helmut Kohl, is riding a wave of popularity with an old-fashioned, sentimental appeal to values that had almost gone out of style in recent years.

Mr. Kohl talks about restoring "cleanliness, punctuality, dependability, savings and hard work" to the pantheon of German virtues. He criticizes Mr. Schmidt for running a "vicious" campaign and says he will have no part in "the Olympics of insult." He talks about "the fatherland" and he is leading audiences from one end of the country to the other in the singing of the West German national anthem:

"Unity, justice and freedom for the German fatherland." The Haydn hymn once rang across Europe as "Deutschland über alles." "It was 15 years old when the war ended," the 8-foot 4-inch

Christian Democratic candidate said as his four-car campaign train rolled through the Eifel Hills the other day before his 100th campaign appearance. "No part of our fatherland suffered as much from the war as this area, where the Ardennes offensive was launched," he said. "We don't want nationalism, but we're entitled to a normal feeling of national pride—it's the most natural thing in the world."

Mr. Kohl knows it. And the crowds respond—not with wild enthusiasm, but with simplicity and answering warmth. "Our opponents underestimate us," Mr. Kohl said. "They thought I was just a dope from the provinces." Most of West Germany, decentralized and rural, is "the provinces," and Mr. Kohl knows it.

Mr. Schmidt has always been a respected figure here but never a popular one. His campaign emphasizes that he knows more than his opponent, has more experience and more expertise.

"Kohl sticks his finger in the air to see which way the wind blows," Mr. Schmidt says. "That's all right—he doesn't know any better."

In this election there are few concrete issues and personal styles could decide who wins. Mr. Kohl, although almost unknown outside West Germany, is given an even chance of winning on Oct. 3.

Mr. Schmidt, 57, says privately, "Election campaigns are nonsense—a waste of time." Mr. Kohl, 46, says they can be fun. Mr. Schmidt looks pale, tired and drawn, his small figure bundled in a dark scarf and a coat. Mr. Kohl looks as fresh and rested now as when he began his campaign Aug. 31.

Mr. Kohl wades into crowds and shakes hands, and in the marketplace of the rural farming town of Euskirchen the other day he picked up a head of green cabbage ("Kohl" in German) and told a farmer, Josef Arnold, "You should put more of these out for sale."



Helmut Schmidt



Helmut Kohl

Mr. Schmidt keeps his hands in his coat pocket and silences a crowd when he chants "Helmut, Helmut." When a union man at a closed meeting in Krefeld asked him what he planned to do for the disabled, Mr. Schmidt said, "Do you mind if we eat our pea soup first?" Mr. Schmidt also appeals to patriotism, to pride in what he calls "the German mod-

ern" and many of his rallies also end with the playing of the national anthem. But his style has been superior, defeatist and shrill.

Mr. Kohl is not all ease and warmth. He flies into a cold rage at his sides when the bus won't fit down the narrow road to the campaign hall in Wertheim. "Stupidity," he mutters.

But not a sign of his irritation shows to the public or to the press, with whom he spends hours every day in the campaign train dining car. Instead he praises the wines of the Saar Valley as the ordered slopes of the green vineyards slip by and denigrates a plump tart piled high with whipped cream. "He can eat them for the dozens," an aide laments.

**Mentholated Snuff**  
A sweet tooth for pastries is a quintessential German middle-class habit. Mr. Schmidt by contrast has an odd predilection for mentholated snuff, something not one German in a thousand shares with him.

Mr. Kohl's powerful appeal is to the unorganized, the little people in the staunch German

middle-class who feel threatened by the big labor unions, changing moral values among the young, the social unrest of all Western societies in the late 1960s and early 1970s. He races to 10 speeches and rallies every day and the people come by the hundreds.

What would actually change if Mr. Kohl is elected is very little, something both candidates concede privately. Mr. Kohl promises that the social security network would remain intact but he would put it on a sounder financial basis. The détente policies that Willy Brandt began would continue on the foundation of treaties he laid but Mr. Kohl says he would insist that the other side finally live up to its commitments.

## German Bishops Oppose Lefebvre

FULDA, West Germany, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—West Germany's Roman Catholic bishops today asked the country's 27 million Catholics not to support the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the French rebel archbishop who is defying church authority.

But a bishops' conference here said it hoped there would be a reconciliation between Pope Paul and the archbishop.

The bishops' appeal was the first public statement by the church in West Germany—where, according to Press reports, the archbishop has thousands of sympathizers.

## After Viking Study of Pole

## Scientists, Citing Water Data, Liken Mars to Global Iceberg

By John Noble Wilford

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 23 (NYT).—The Viking spacecraft have discovered that the permanent northern polar cap of Mars is composed entirely of frozen water, suggesting that the planet has much more water than had been expected.

This finding, announced yesterday, led project scientists to liken Mars to a global iceberg. They said that the north polar cap may be only the tip of the iceberg, with the rest of it, in the form of permafrost, submerged in a sea of dust and rock.

It was also announced that other Viking instruments had detected traces of the rare gases krypton and xenon in the Martian atmosphere. This gave scientists the first strong, direct clue that the planet must have once had a considerably denser atmosphere and that it could have been much like the earth's if the earth did not have an abundance of life and liquid water.

These discoveries were reported at a news conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the Viking mission is being directed.

## Key Discovery

Gerald Soffen, the project's chief scientist, said that the detection of krypton provided a "major marker" with which scientists should be able to deduce the origin of the Martian atmosphere and that the discovery of water ice at the north pole resolved a long-standing scientific argument. Many had assumed that the polar cap was frozen carbon dioxide, or dry ice, since that gas is the principal constituent of the thin Martian atmosphere.

Two independent measurements made by sensors on the Viking-2 orbiter led to the discovery about the polar ice cap. It is now late summer in the north of Mars. The more extensive hood of ice that covers the northern polar region in the winter has melted, leaving only residual ice cap about one-half mile thick and extending from the pole down to about 80 degrees north latitude.

When Viking-2 flew over the cap, one set of sensors found an unusually high amount of water vapor in the atmosphere, and another sensor that took the surface temperatures found conditions warmer than had been expected.

Barney Farmer, head of the

laboratory team charting the vapor on Mars, reported that the spacecraft detected water vapor in amounts up to 30 microns—micro being one ten-thousandth of an inch. From this he concluded that the residual polar cap "was predominantly if not totally water ice, not carbon dioxide."

Then the thermal mapping team, led by Edgar Kessler, served temperatures of the cap, that were clearly incompatible with frozen carbon dioxide.

**Below Zero**  
He reported that the average surface temperature of the cap was found to be 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. It would have to be at least 180 degrees below zero to be carbon dioxide in a frozen state.

Mr. Kessler estimated that residual polar cap probably contained 1,000 to 100,000 times much water as had been detected in the Martian atmosphere. He said that it was assumed that the south polar cap was likewise composed of water ice, although the orbits of the Vikings have not yet put the observational range of the polar region.

Project scientists declined to draw any biological implications from the new water findings, but they noted that water in some form or another is crucial to life as it is known on earth.

## Parley in Mexico Lists Plans for Aid to 3d World

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Developing countries would help a five-day conference held here to discuss a long list of proposed new economic projects without agreeing on any immediate measures.

The Conference on Multilateral Cooperation recommended that the multitude of expert groups should be set up to study the projects and report back by the end of next year.

Delegates expected much of the early planning to be done at regular meetings of the so-called "Group of 77" developing countries and other scheduled international gatherings.

Resolutions passed at the meeting last night called for specialist UN agencies and other international organizations to be brought into the planning as far as possible.

## DEATH NOTICE

MARTINEAU, Major Robert Melville. Died peacefully on 11th September 1976. Memorial service at the Guild Chapel, London, S.W. at noon Friday, 24th September, 1976.

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## U.S. Says Taiwan Has Vowed To Halt A-Fuel Reprocessing

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Taiwan has agreed to stop all activities related to reprocessing of nuclear fuel following U.S. intelligence reports of secret atomic efforts, State Department officials disclosed yesterday.

The Taiwan pledge, which did not formally acknowledge clandestine activity, was made by Premier Chiang Ching-kuo in a Sept. 14 meeting with U.S. Ambassador Leonard Unger and reiterated in a diplomatic note Friday. The substance of the note was made public in hearings on Taiwan's nuclear program before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control.

### Nuclear Weapons

Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hummel Jr. said that any violation of the promises by Taiwan would "fundamentally jeopardize" U.S. nuclear cooperation. The United States is Taiwan's principal supplier of enriched uranium fuel for nuclear power production.

The United States has been receiving intelligence reports for at least six months indicating that Taiwan has been secretly reprocessing spent uranium fuel, according to recent reports. Reprocessing of spent fuel is a

method of getting plutonium from which nuclear weapons can be made.

It also has been reported that Taiwan has nearly completed construction of a small-scale reprocessing facility at its Institute for Nuclear Energy Research at Lung Tan. This facility, built from parts obtained from sources throughout the world, was reported to be undergoing tests prior to operation.

The United States also had knowledge of Taiwan's interest in the purchase of larger-scale reprocessing facilities from European supplier nations. It was disclosed to the Senate subcommittee. The United States had discussions with Taiwan as well as potential supplier nations in the spring and summer in an effort to head off such a sale, officials said.

President Ford told senior members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee in a White House meeting that he would take "appropriate action" on the Taiwan problem. The committee chairman, Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., said in a Senate speech that the possibility of Taiwan becoming a nuclear weapon state "is a matter of the gravest international concern which calls for swift and effective action" by the U.S. government.

## Exiles Get Back Eniwetok, A-Test Atoll

AGANA, Guam, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—The Marshall Islands' Eniwetok Atoll, where in 1952 the United States exploded its first hydrogen bomb, has been officially returned to its former inhabitants after they spent 29 years in exile, it was announced here Tuesday.

Peter Coleman, acting high commissioner of the U.S.-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, signed reversion documents last week in a ceremony at Eniwetok. He made the announcement on his arrival here.

In 1947 Eniwetok's 136 residents were shipped to the much smaller Ujae Atoll so that 10 years of nuclear testing could begin in 1948. Lingering radiation delayed their return, which is to start before the end of this year.

## FBI Political Probes Show A Decline of 97%, Kelley Says

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Clarence Kelley of the FBI disclosed yesterday that during the last three years the number of U.S. citizens and organizations under investigation because of their political ideologies had declined from 21,414 to 625, a drop of 97 per cent.

But under questioning before the new Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Kelley conceded that the small number of remaining "domestic security" cases were still being investigated under special criteria and not, as he had promised last month, like ordinary criminal matters.

In a statement before what a member of the committee termed the first "routine public oversight hearing" into the FBI's intelligence operations, Mr. Kelley attributed the decline in the number of domestic security cases to several factors.

The end of the Vietnam war, he noted, had eliminated "a major cause for divisiveness in this country" and lessened "the potential for violence" among groups that had opposed the war, with the result that "the FBI began closing thousands of investigations at that time."

Other investigations, he said,

had been closed after the Justice Department issued guidelines in March governing which groups and individuals could be investigated by the bureau and for how long. Still others, such as the bureau's 38-year inquiry into the Socialist Workers party, had been ended by a special Justice Department review committee.

Mr. Kelley said that some of the 625 current cases, which included investigations of 73 organizations and 548 individuals, had not yet been reviewed by the committee and he expected still further reductions by the time that process was completed.

The reductions thus far had been made possible, he testified, "largely because we have discontinued investigations of rank-and-file members" of organizations, in favor of focusing on the activities of the groups as a whole, their leadership and those members who have indicated their willingness "to use force or violence in violation of federal law."

### Transfer Planned

Mr. Kelley told the committee that the remaining cases would be transferred from the FBI's intelligence division to its general crimes section. But he said the potential threat to the security of the government posed by some radical and revolutionary groups

## Illinois Bird Prefers to Stay a Legend

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 23 (AP).—As Richard Eichhorst and 55 high-school students watched from bluffs above the Mississippi River, the legendary "piasa" bird failed to make its scheduled appearance—for the 303d consecutive year.

"Keep your eyes peeled," Mr. Eichhorst exhorted the students who joined him at dawn yesterday, hoping to see the scaly, claw-footed bird with a dragon-like head emerge from the river and pick a cave for the winter.

Illini Indian legend has it that the piasa can be glimpsed at dawn on the first day of fall. Explorers Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette described seeing a huge painting of the bird on the bluffs during their journey down the Mississippi in 1673.

But the bird itself has not been sighted since that time.

put their cases "beyond the pale of the general criminal investigation." The need to investigate such groups' intentions in order to prevent hostile acts, he said, "somewhat submerges the need to prosecute."



Cosmonauts Vladimir Aksenov (left) and Valery Rykov autograph Soyuz landing capsule after return.

## Soyuz-22, Crew Safely Back; Reports on Experiments

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Eight days in orbit, two cosmonauts returned safely to Earth today in their Soyuz-22 capsule. Both men, Air Col. Valery Bykovsky, the commander, and Vladimir Rykov, a civilian engineer, feeling well after the landing, according to Tass, the Soviet agency.

The spacecraft parachuted to landing at 10:42, Moscow time, in the vast steppe of northwestern Kazakhstan, at a point 93 miles northwest of the city of Sverdlovsk. Tass reported that the previous Soyuz mission, Soyuz-21, did not include a docking with an orbiting space station, even though the Salyut-5 station, occupied by a Soviet cosmonaut during a 90-day flight last year, is reported capable of receiving cosmonauts for up to 10 months.

A mission that ended today, called by the official press a joint East German-Soviet mission, is a precursor to a series of flights that will ultimately include cosmonauts from other Communist allies. A key piece of equipment aboard the Soyuz-22 was a sophisticated East German camera called the MUKP-6, designed to photograph the Earth's surface in "six spectral rays," as Tass put it.

The photographs, according to

of East German and Soviet territory for geological and geographical research that will have economic benefits. More specific information was not made available.

In addition, the cosmonauts carried out a number of experiments to further research into the conditions of life in space. The effects of weightlessness on fish eggs, duckweed and maize seedlings were studied.

Trud, the labor newspaper, reported a variation in the seedling experiment aimed at discovering whether the plants' growth in space would be affected by short bursts of artificial gravity.

One box containing the seedlings was attached firmly to the spacecraft, thus experiencing all the bumps, shakes and rotation of the capsule, each movement constituting a kind of artificial weight.

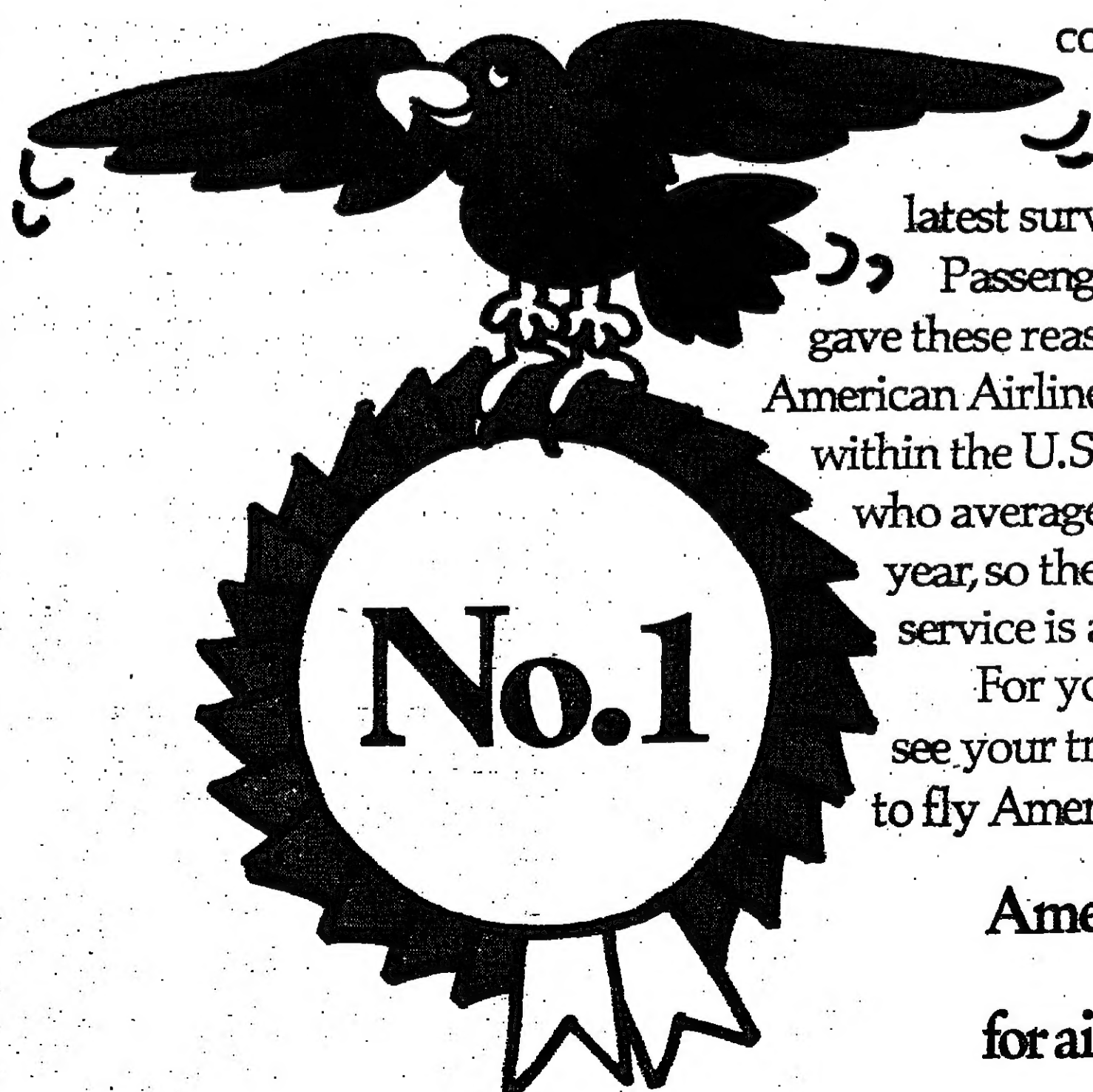
### Could Affect Design

Another box of seedlings was suspended on springs to absorb these shocks, making the plants subject to truer and more constant absence of gravity. A third box was left on earth. The growth of the three samples will be compared, the newspaper said, and the results may have a bearing on the design of spacecrafts to minimize the negative effects of long-term weightlessness on humans.

Col. Bykovsky and Mr. Aksenov reported the same flashes in their eyes that other spacemen have experienced. Trud said that these flashes, which occurred without the meters in the capsule registering any increase in luminosity, were thought to be caused by some form of cosmic particles striking the retina.

They were sometimes of long duration, sometimes instantaneous, the paper said. Each cosmonaut wore special glasses that recorded the particles that struck, and each man then recorded each flash that he saw. Scientists will study the results to see if the glasses and the men registered flashes at the same time.

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## Flight Time Ends Sunday in France

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—All flights in France are to be turned one hour Saturday at midday at the termination of five years of daylight saving time. Authorities say this has saved 120 million francs (\$25 million) in oil imports.

It was the first time since before World War II that France adopted daylight saving time. A traditional law has been repealed by farmers. A recent poll showed that 67 per cent of the French want the experiment ended.

Official reports, were taken

## Obituaries

## Benjamin Graham, 82, Wrote Text on Securities Analysis

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Benjamin Graham, 82, widely regarded as the founding father of modern securities analysis, died Tuesday at his home in Aix-les-Bains, France.

Author and financier, whose investment insights made him a millionaire before he was 35, Mr. Graham influenced a whole generation of security analysts. His pioneering book "Security Analysis," which he wrote with David Dodd, originally published in 1934 by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., is now a standard text in business schools and universities. It has sold more than 100,000 copies.

A Standard Text in business schools and universities, "Security Analysis" has sold more than 100,000 copies.

Shewing charts and other

re Ship, With 103.

neels Call for Aid

EST. France, Sept. 23 (UPI).

ie Norwegian training ship Christian Radich with 103 persons aboard canceled an SOS after ships went to help it and started to head for the Cornish coast, French coast guards said.

British ship Foreland and

Savoyard, a French Navy ship, arrived at around 1900 T to help the ship, which

icipated in the transatlantic Ships race earlier this year.

Christian Radich sent a SOS at 1452 GMT after being hit up in a force-11 hurricane the Cornish coast, French

guards said.

Gen. Richard C. Sanders, Bethesda, Md., Sept. 23 (AP).—Retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Richard C. Sanders, 61, who was promoted to that rank when he was 29, died Monday in his home here.

He was promoted to brigadier general in 1943 when he was chief of staff of the 9th Bomber Command of the Army Air Corps in the European Theater.

Dr. Hudson Strode, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sept. 23 (AP).—Dr. Hudson Strode, 83, teacher, political expert and biographer of Jefferson Davis, died yesterday.



## Inaugural Amid Omens

For a president of Lebanon to be inaugurated under circumstances of high tension is not really a new experience for a nation that since its modern inception has known many strains between its Christian and Moslem citizens. But that Elias Sarkis should take office under Syrian protection, while gunfire erupted about the pleasant land and its capital was marred by extensive ruins, is new and grim. Nor does the succession of Sarkis to Franjeh's presidency—which had once seemed a critical stage in the Lebanese civil war—offer much hope for an early end to the killings.

For the alignment of forces in Lebanon can no longer be described as rightist Christian versus leftist Moslem. If indeed that was ever a precise definition of the war, it has now emerged as a conflict between the Palestinians and the rest. The Palestinians, of course, are not without support from Lebanese Moslems and from the more intransigent Arab states, such as Iraq and Libya.

But the greatest emphasis in Lebanon now seems to be less on the kind of state that will be hammered out in the struggle than the role of the Palestinians in the Middle East. If this problem should be settled, the Lebanese will still have much to rebuild, physically, morally and politically, in their strife-torn nation. But until there is some resolution of the Palestinian dilemma, there can be none for that of Lebanon.

In one sense this is a last stand for the uprooted Palestinians. For nearly a generation they have remained, chiefly unabsorbed, in the Arab lands bordering Israel, their hosts and themselves looking always toward their original homeland. Their presence caused trouble in Jordan, until they were suppressed. It was a factor—a crucial one—in the outbreak of war in Lebanon.

And during that war they have split with the Syrians, who had once been strong allies. Now they are at odds with all the states bordering Israel and are supported only by those who have not experienced their presence in any serious numbers, nor the threat they pose through political and economic restlessness and the terrorism that evokes.

The states, such as Libya and Iraq, that have been supporting the Palestinians in Jordan, have an answer: eliminate Israel and send the Palestinians back home. But that—as Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and now Syria, tend to accept—is hardly practicable, neither in terms of wiping out Israel nor creating a reasonable state amid the ruins.

The other answer is a Palestinian state outside an Israel possessing reasonable boundaries. That Israel opposes—especially now that the Palestinians have proved such troublesome neighbors. But some form of Palestinian nation, on territory of its own, seems the only rational hope of restoring a measure of order in the Middle East. Their armies in exile can hardly be wholly obliterated—on soil of their own, they might be satisfied, and could more easily be contained.

## Lust, Schmust

Should Susan Ford have an affair with someone? Is it a sin that Jimmy Carter has experienced lust for women other than his wife? Is there a conflict between what President Ford and Mrs. Ford think about the first of these questions? Should Mr. Carter, if he felt compelled to comment on the second, not have chosen a more decorous and less offensive mode of expression? Who does he think he is, anyway—Nelson Rockefeller? And what are we to make of the impact on the electorate of Mr. Rockefeller's merry lapse into obscene gestures? Each day these and similar vexed questions seem to multiply. It's enough to make you lonesome for Quemo and Matsu.

By way of making a little gesture of our own we are going to make an announcement here and now. It is that we happen to know what we think about the answers to all these questions, but that in an exercise of self-restraint, which we deeply hope will be emulated, we are not going to tell you what those answers are. The First Amendment will just have to survive our decision, and we ourselves are prepared to withstand any charges of "cover-up" that may ensue. Our simple, high-minded objective is to illustrate that it is possible not to comment on some subjects—and to maintain a certain silence. If not downright indifference, without doing violence to the public weal.

"Who Cares Who Killed Roger Ackroyd?" the late critic Edmund Wilson entitled a

famous essay savaging the murder-mystery writer's art. Who cares indeed? Who cares how Susan Ford or Jimmy Carter arrange these most personal aspects of their personal lives? Well, the Ford family, we should suppose, in the first case, and Mr. Carter and his family in the second. Can't it be left at that? Does everything have either to be asked or, worse, both asked and answered—or, worst of all, as in the Carter case—volunteered? Yes, the character of a candidate for the presidency has a great deal of bearing on his fitness for the office, and so, we suppose (a little less certainly), does his relationship with his immediate family. But in each of these cases, you will note, we are dealing with speculations that are mighty far afield from the issues that rightly concern American voters—or should.

Nelson Rockefeller, of course, is another matter. But he is going back to private life anyway where he can be photographed any way he wants to be, without committing the vice-presidency, along with his person, to film. Perhaps the debates will elevate the discourse a little and put in proper perspective the issues related to the candidacies of Messrs. Ford and Carter that people have a right and need to know about. If that is true, they can't come too soon. Or, to put it another way: Lust, schmust—what about the SALT talks?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Getting Scott Off Free

Thanks to his friends on the Senate Ethics Committee, minority leader Hugh Scott may now retire without being dogged by official inquiries into his financial relations with the Gulf Oil Company. The committee gave Sen. Scott this nice going-away present the other day by voting not to pursue allegations that the powerful Pennsylvania Republican had been paid \$5,000 in Gulf corporate funds each spring and fall for a number of years until 1973. No one should think, however, that this decision involved any favoritism toward Sen. Scott: at the same time the committee also shelved charges of illegal corporate payments to about two dozen other senators.

What makes this absolution so exquisite is the fact that it was done. After ducking the matter for months, the committee did take testimony in a closed session from Sen. Scott. He acknowledged having received a total of \$45,000 from Gulf agents over the years, but maintained that all the money had gone for his or other senators' political campaigns—and that he had thought the gifts were coming from individuals rather than corporate funds. That was all that most members of the committee wanted to hear. When Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., pressed for a somewhat wider inquiry, the committee voted

5-1 not to call any other witnesses and not to open up the sealed financial statement submitted by Sen. Scott. Having declined to look for any evidence, chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., then announced—get this—that "insufficient corroboration" of the charges had been found. Finally, the six panel members agreed that since they were not going to inspect any colleagues' financial records, it would be unfair to give that information to the IRS—which is quite interested in any tax problems that may exist.

Thus the Senate protects its own. It might have been ingenious even to hope for any other result. The committee has built a record of notable passivity since its establishment in 1968, and the matter of corporate largesse touches so many senators in both parties that a real investigation would have been very discomfiting. Perhaps there is more significance than we had noted in the fact that the Senate's watchdog group is not formally called the "ethics committee" at all. Its proper name is the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct—and the prevailing standard of conduct seems to be that senators who live in glass houses shouldn't look under too many rocks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

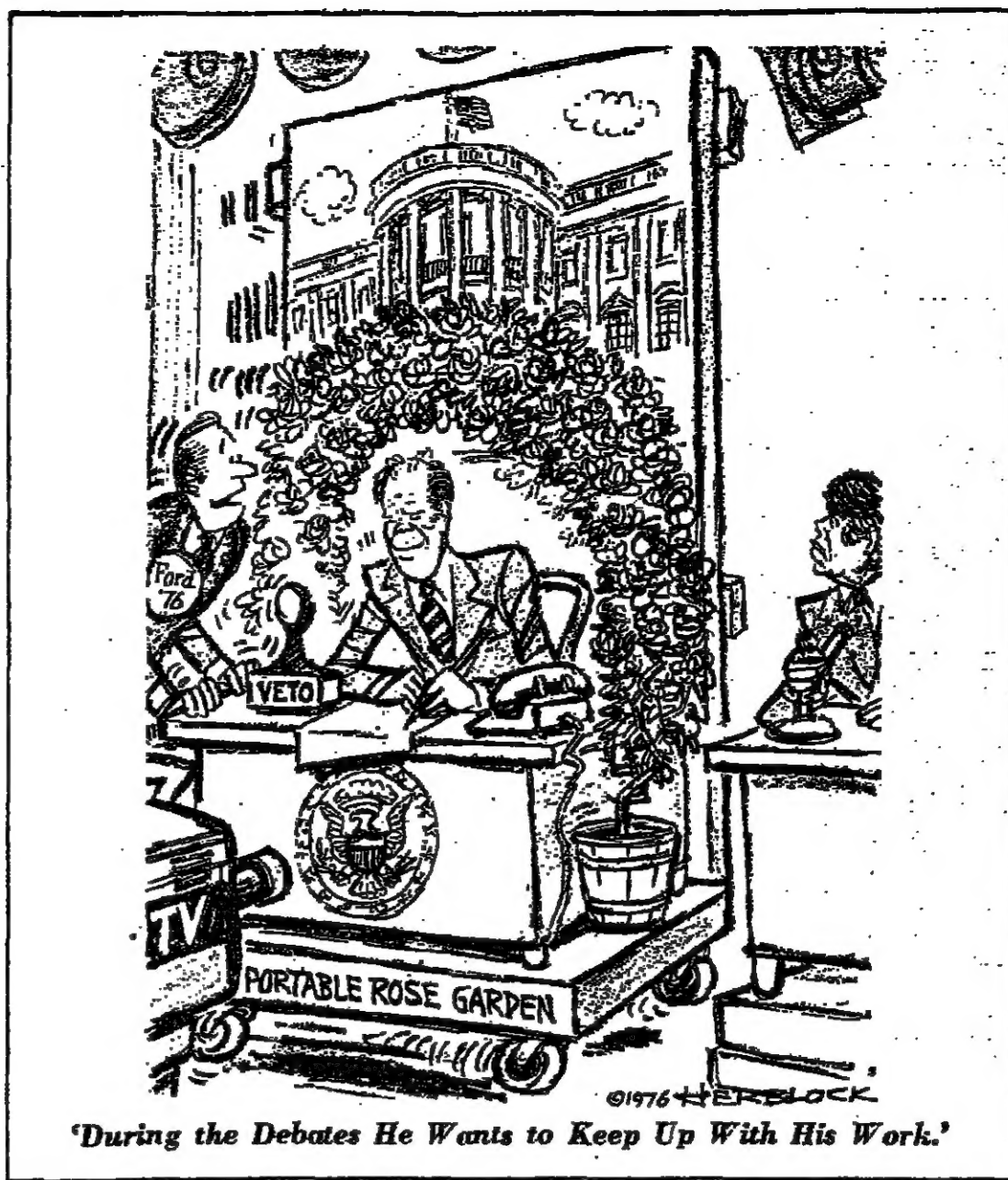
September 24, 1901

NEW YORK—Attempts on the life of the President, wherever committed, should, as much as treason, be made a crime against the United States, triable in the United States courts and punishable with death. The Anarchist Chicagoans have shown the country wherein its laws for the protection of the President are wholly inadequate and must be made good. This crime must be allowed to happen again. The country has a solemn right to see to it.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1926

PHILADELPHIA—Gene Tunney, calling upon the splendid fighting heart that carried him over the top with the Devil Dogs at Chateau-Thierry during the World War, battered the iron jaw of Champion Jack Dempsey last night, and won a unanimous 10-round decision to become the new heavyweight Champion of the world before 132,000 screaming fight fans. There were no knockdowns but Jack was badly battered and hopelessly outclassed.



'During the Debates He Wants to Keep Up With His Work.'

## The Sensitive Subject of Taxes

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—What Jimmy Carter doesn't need before the first debate is what he got—a rip-roaring controversy stemming from his own sloppy discussion of the sensitive subject of taxes. The whole strategy of the past two weeks in the Carter campaign had been essentially defensive—to avoid giving President Ford any opening that would allow him to take the offensive against his challenger.

The Carter camp wants to debate domestic issues and the economy, with Ford defending the record of the past two years and the status quo, and Carter promising he could do better.

The speech Carter gave to the Michigan AFL-CIO last week showed he was loaded for bear on economic issues. It was tough, specific and effective—all the things worried Democrats have been saying he must be in his confrontation with the President.

And then in a weekend interview with the Associated Press, Carter incautiously opened the door to counterattack by a discussion of tax reform that can be charitably described as confused.

After telling the AP—as he had many other interviewers—that his idea of tax reform "means people who have a higher income would pay more taxes at a certain level," he was asked what constituted "higher" in his mind. "I don't know," he said.

"I would take the mean or median level of income and anything above that would be higher and anything below that would be lower."

Well, a "median level of income" is a specific measure. In 1974, it was \$12,836 for the median American family, and it's gone up slightly since then.

If Carter meant what he said, then Republican vice-presidential candidate Bob Dole was justified in declaring that the Democrats planned to raise taxes for half the American families—including those in that \$12,000-to-\$15,000 bracket who are not normally considered affluent.

### Median Is Bottom

But that interpretation was unacceptable politically, whatever its economics. Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's liaison director, undertook to redefine the middle-income family up to the \$25,000 level. Whatever a median means to other people, Eizenstat said, for Jimmy Carter it means the bottom, the middle and all but the top 10 per cent.

Not to be outdone, Ford in an interview with Reader's Digest said he wanted to cut taxes for a "middle" group of families from the \$3,000 to the \$30,000 level, which bends the meaning of words even further.

There is more than semantics to this problem, for the real roadblocks to effective tax reform come from the politicians' worries about that very "middle-income" group. Carter discovered that fact earlier this year when he incautiously hinted that he might tamper with the mortgage interest deduction—a mistake he has been trying to recant ever since.

But the fact of the matter is that we cannot forever avoid the conflict between tax reform and the tax privileges of middle-income families. There is no way to balance the books without boosting income taxes for many who do not consider themselves rich.

Until this year, when it achieved modest reform without an overall tax reduction, Congress has been avoiding this dilemma by sugar-coating its "reforms" with tax cuts for everyone.

That is a delightful system—with only two drawbacks: higher budget deficits and an overall tax system that is increasingly inequitable.

As the individual income tax rates have been reduced, we have moved further and further from the point where even prosperous times can produce a balanced budget. And we have shifted the burden of financing government to other, more inequitable taxes—flat-rate federal payroll taxes and the regressive state and local sales and property taxes.

The income tax provides a steadily smaller share of federal revenues, while Social Security taxes provide an even larger share. Between 1974 and 1976, it is estimated that Treasury revenues from flat-rate payroll taxes grew \$16 billion, while the receipts from the so-called progressive income tax grew only \$11 billion.

Real tax reform in this country must begin by restoring the federal income tax as the prime instrument for financing government, and that in turn requires realistic, upward adjustment of the rates for those middle-income families. Ford and Carter are equally guilty of avoiding this reality, but Carter compounds it by the pretense of promising reform without the political courage to describe honestly what it would entail.

His comments to the AP were politically dangerous, but his haste in disowning them was even more disingenuous.

## Waiting Room Only

By Harry Schwartz

LONDON—In Clitheroe, a town in Lancashire, there is an unhappy Englishwoman who has been waiting since September, 1974, for Britain's National Health Service to provide her with an orthopedic operation.

In the city of Accrington, adults seeking an appointment with a health-serviced ear, nose and throat specialist were recently being offered appointments for about June, 1978—although Accrington children can get appointments to see similar specialists within six months.

These dismaying, if extreme, cases are the first results of a contest the British magazine World Medicine is running to find the National Health Service patient who has waited longest for a needed appointment with a specialist. The point of the contest is to publicize the wide discrepancy between many British communities' needs for medical services and the inadequate resources available to meet those needs.

The British Department of Health and Social Security has reported that last year the situation got worse. In part because of a widespread doctors' strike. The number of National Health Service hospital inpatients treated in 1975 was the lowest since 1968 and decreased by over 4 per cent compared with 1974.

The number of patients waiting for admission rose by over 12 per cent and was the highest since 1948. These figures raise the question of what good is a government's promise of "free medical care" if for many people that care is unavailable when they want it. No one in Britain denies that this is the situation in this country today, and that the bright hopes of 1948 that the National Health Service could give everyone all the medical care required have proved illusory. Instead, the system is all on the verge of collapsing under the weight of rising costs and resources, for deciding better priorities on who should get, and who should be refused, care.

A by-product of this atmosphere is the optimistic outlook among those in the business of providing private medical care in England. Whether one visits Wellington Hospital—the most expensive private hospital in Britain, which has more and better equipment than many much larger public hospitals—or talks to the executives of BUPA—roughly the British equivalent of Blue Cross—the mood is upbeat.

### Letters

#### Boycott and Religion

The New York Times editorial "The Arab Boycott" of Sept. 13 is well argued. In principle it must be accepted that boycotts of any kind are abhorrent, yet many would agree that they are an acceptable form of warfare. The Arab boycott is part of an overall struggle against the Zionist state established on Palestinian territory, and since the Arab states are, at least in theory, in a state of war with Israel, the boycott is surely more justified than America's efforts to undermine Cuba or other states with whom it has mere political differences.

However, I am forced to dispute, both as a matter of fact and from personal experience, that the boycott involves discrimination against Jews as Jews. I'm sure that you will accept that a Zionist is not necessarily a Jew, nor may I remind the Israeli government—a Jew necessarily a Zionist.

Since 1970 I have been responsible for editing Free Palestine, a

newspaper closely associated with the Palestine Liberation Organization. To my surprise, it was not until recently that I discovered that it was the generally held belief in Arab circles that I was a Jew. This belief is also held by Zionists and on at least one occasion, at a Warsaw Ghetto commemoration rally, I was described as "a disgrace to my race". There was no reason for me to think that the Arabs accepted this misunderstanding. I have always been well received in Arab countries—though barred from Israel—and the subject of my origins or religious beliefs was never a matter of discussion with the Arabs. In my business activities I am involved in contracts with many Arab governments and at no time has the question of Jewishness entered into our transactions. This, I might add, is also the experience of my many Jewish and Israeli friends who oppose Zionist ambitions in Palestine.

LOUIS EAKS.

London.

## Exercise of Power

## U.S. Interventionism

By James Chace

NEW YORK—The United States, contrary to a popular myth, has never been an isolationist country. Almost as soon as we became a nation we became interventionist.

The United States used its armed forces abroad 159 times between 1793 and 1945. Seventy-three of these expeditions were initiated under presidential authority, without a declaration of war. Even between World War I and II—said to be the heyday of isolationism—we engaged in 19 military actions outside the Western Hemisphere. Since World War II we have used military forces in Korea, Indochina, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic and the Congo.

What all this indicates is that since its inception the United States has been unafraid to exercise power in world affairs.

There is every reason to believe that military intervention will continue, and indeed, that it may even intensify. There are a number of indications that we may find ourselves committed to policies that go beyond the diplomatic economic or covert forms of intervention we have practiced in the distant and near past. One indicator is a poll recently taken by Fotomac Associates that points to a growing tendency among U.S. citizens to think in unilateral terms.

### Impulses

The very fact that U.S. control of the Panama Canal should have been a major issue in the presidential primaries this year demonstrates that nationalistic impulses have by no means been quelled. Thus, if there is a disposition to intervene, the reasons are not likely to be those we are most familiar with, such as a desire to contain the expansion of Communism on a global scale. In this respect, Vietnam may well have been an end game—the cold war is already history.

Our responses will be different because the international system is different. What we appear to be entering is a period of relative disorder, with a greater degree of interdependence among nations; this could lead to greater tensions and more, rather than less, interference by one nation into the affairs of another.

From a U.S. perspective, military intervention might be most readily occasioned by our fears of resource scarcity. As regards our dependence on foreign oil, for example, in 1976 net petroleum

imports for the United States were 36 per cent of the total consumption. In 1970 they were per cent, and by 1980, according to estimates of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the United States probably will be buying up to 41 per cent of its petroleum abroad, a situation of perceived resource scarcity, intervention could become a demand by the Congress rather than an assertion of executive will.

Another reason for intervention could be to preserve this nation's sphere of influence in the Caribbean. Cuba remains resistant to U.S. dominance, as was most recently evident in the Cuban military activity in Angola against the U.S.-backed national movements. Mexico has already demonstrated its solidarity with the Caribbean and Central American states, and the United States is already in place in the very concept of regional balance of power also demonstrates a willingness of the great power to intervene to prevent such a balance from being upset. It is for this reason, among others, that any outbreak of hostility between the two Koreas would be dangerous. There are also at least hints of a balance in Southeast Asia. Unwilling to put itself in the position of being a Soviet client, India was recognized as a power in its own right. Moscow and Peking seem disposed to grant India its wish, and the United States, far from abandoning the region, is planning increased naval presence in Indian Ocean.

In other areas, no such balance as yet exists. However, nations such as Brazil and Argentina have already shown a drive toward dominance in their region. Should such nations embark on an aggressive course, the fabric of interdependence would be created both in their regions and globally, and the United States in such a situation, the United States might find intervention either alone or in concert with others—desirable in order to tame the dangerously expanding power.

### Global Stature

Finally, there is often a need for great powers to do whatever they can to stabilize the global order. For the United States, this would probably include a concern for human rights and support for liberal, pluralistic democracies. Realizing that the United States is a worldwide power with economic and ideological interests, Americans may accept intervention in the manner of other great powers of the past by pursuing activist policies. The evidence is on the side of activists. A recent Harris poll showed that support for an activist foreign policy has hardly changed since 1947.

Does global power, then, lead to intervention? History suggests that it does. An anarchic world with shifting alliances and overlapping alliances certainly does not diminish the likelihood. As it was at the turn of the century, nuclear exchanges are improbable in the so-called decisive stroke intervention could seem more appealing. Such interventions will often be wrong and almost always will be dangerous. There seems to be a certain inability to it. The 17th-century philosopher Thomas Hobbes was right when he perceived as a general inclination of all mankind, a perpetual and restless desire of power after power, that ceaseth only in death.

Mr. Chace is managing editor of the Journal Foreign Affairs and author of "A World Elsewhere: The New American Foreign Policy." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Exuberance to Spare For New York Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI).—There was exuberance to spare on the stage of the Paris Opéra Ballet, on its first visit to the United States in 11 years, at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

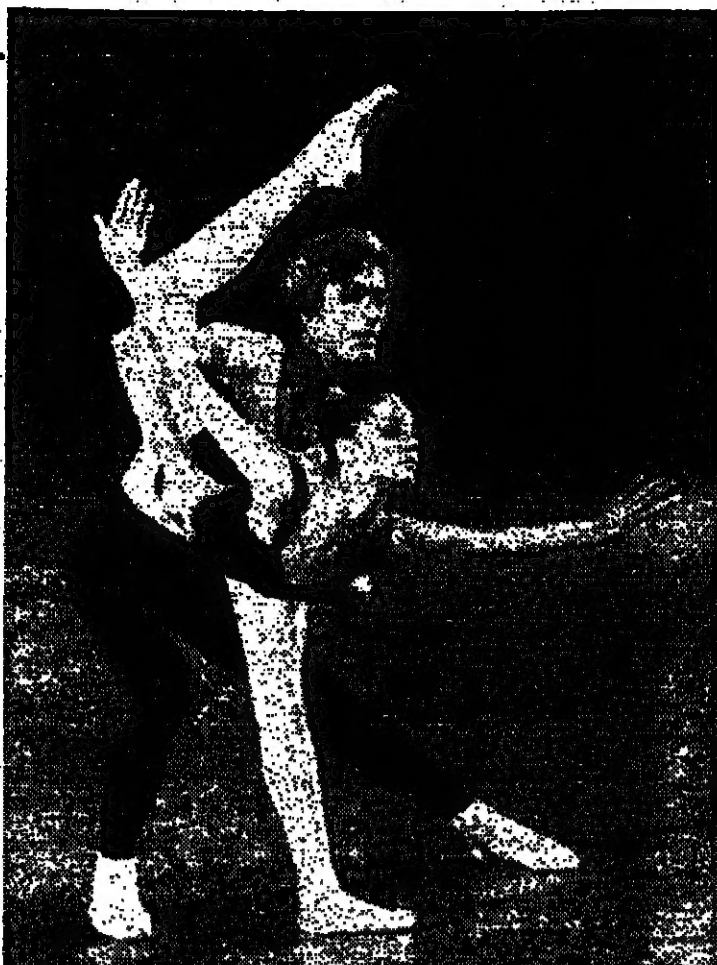
Its opening program—the first of four that will be seen in New York through Oct. 10 as part of the Festival d'Automne and the "Dance Festival"—the company's European premiere of George Balanchine's setting of Stravinsky's Violin Concerto, one Paris premiere, Jerome Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering" and one Balanchine-Stravinsky classic, "Agon," all three pieces of choreographic importance. The audience's greatest favor seemed to go to the program's centerpiece, Robbins' setting of Chopin piano for 10 dancers—five men and five women, appealingly dressed in Joe Sula's pastel costumes and placed in a sensitive, sensitive (by Thomas Skelton) pastoring.

**Hour-Long Series**  
A hour-long series of dances, des solos and a variety of gle combinations using up to 10 dancers. The dances are as, but each dancer has a

distinct personality and there is a constantly changing interplay among them. Robbins seems to sum up his vast and eclectic vocabulary—he dares to have his dancers stand still or merely follow a cloud across the sky, and he demands some stunning yet expressive leaps, turns, lifts and catches. Nothing is predictable, the humor is plentiful but never forced, and so is the sentiment. No lover of dance, or of Chopin, could fail to be delighted by it.

The Stravinsky Violin Concerto was one of several substantial new works to come from the company's historic Stravinsky Festival in June, 1972. Its high points are two central pas de deux, set to the concerto's "arias" one for the elegant, long-limbed Karin von Aroldingen and the suave and witty Jean-Pierre Bonnefous, the other for the pert Kay Mazza and the handsome and versatile Peter Martins, each dance rivaling the other in inventively translating the stabbing assemblages of the music. The opening Toccata, a series of entries by the principal dancers conveyed by four escorts, and the Capriccio ensemble finale were hardly less brilliant.

"Agon," which dates from 1957, is not unfamiliar here, having recently joined the Balanchine ballets in the Paris Opéra repertoire. But vintage Balanchine is



Peter Martins and Suzanne Farrell in Stravinsky's "Agon."

best when it has been bottled in New York, and last night proved the point. This ballet may be an abstract and plotless study of moving bodies in space, but it also has a personality that only fully comes through in the jazzy

accents and loose-limbed precision of the New Yorkers. And who else could lose of the pas de deux with such breathtaking class as Suzanne Farrell, a more mature and complete dancer than ever since her return to the troupe, and Peter Martins?

### Special Welcome

Besides Farrell, who became familiar to Paris audiences during her four seasons with Maurice Béjart, and Bonnefous, who left the Paris Opéra a few years ago to join Balanchine, the public here also gave a special welcome to Violette Verdy—still a fleeting vision of perfection, last night in "Dances"—who left Paris for New York almost 30 years ago, but next year returns as director of the Paris Opéra ballet.

Musically, the evening was highly satisfying too. Robert Irving has been the company's musical director for 18 years, and as such has probably conducted more Stravinsky than anyone (possibly excepting Robert Craft) and he drew solid performances of the difficult scores from the resident orchestra last night. Lamar Alsop, first violinist of the New York company's orchestra, was the excellent soloist in the Violin Concerto, and the company's regular pianist, Gordon Boelsen, gave a sensitive account of Chopin's assorted mazurkas, waltzes, études, scherzos and nocturnes.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI).—This is how New York Times rates new films and stage productions:

### Film

**"Super Tiger"** "is a sentimental, fraudulent little comedy," going to Vincent Canby. It is a film about a small boy and his dog, who is the son of a Japanese ambassador (Toshiro Mifune) to a mythical South Asian country. The film, directed by Ken Annakin, is so little style that even scenery around Kuala Lumpur is boring.

### Plays

"Lu Ann Hampton Lively's 'The First of Pres-'

ton Jones's "Texas Trilogy" (the other two will be shown later in the season). According to Clive Barnes, Jones "has a feeling for place and period, whether he has much feeling for the simple business of drama remains to be seen." The title of the first part is also its plot: Lu Ann is a looser from Bradleyville, Texas, who makes her first appearance in 1903; 20 years and two husbands (Laverly, Oberlander) later, she meets and old boyfriend who has become a successful preacher in Kansas City. The sub-plot is between big Kansas City and small Texas town. But the story "demands a more direct theme than Jones seems to have provided," Barnes says. Yet "Jones can write. He creates atmosphere." "At the moment his play seems graceful, pungent but slender." The acting, especially Diane Ladd in the lead, "was generally admirable throughout." Ben Edwards did the scenery while Alan Schneider directed.

"I Have A Dream," Robert

Greenwald's theater piece about Martin Luther King Jr., "is an evening for memory, recognition and gratitude," Clive Barnes says. "It could have been better put together—but the time for a genuine play on Martin Luther King is not yet." It's a dramatic documentary, drawing on King's writings, speeches and conversations, starting with his first stand in Alabama in 1955 and ending with his assassination in 1968. Billy Dee Williams, as King, "does a fascinating job, dominating, magnetic, even brilliant." As Coretta King, Judyann Elder, "is also extremely effective." Ramona Brooks, Clinton Derriks-Carroll, Sheila Ellis and Millie Foster, as the chorus, "all sing their hearts out." Barnes says, "In an evening where the ultimate outcome is history without an opposing dialectic, it is difficult to maintain dramatic tension. The extent to which Greenwald succeeds is simply because of the extraordinary eloquence of King as a speaker."

## THEATER IN PARIS

## Acapulco Madame—Hit That's Missing a Story

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 23.—"Acapulco Madame" by Yves Jamiaque, an early hit of the new Parisian season, is a prologue in three acts. The play that it prefaces is about to begin when the last curtain falls.

The extended preliminaries that occupy the Théâtre Michodière boards begin with the introduction of that standard figure, the dissatisfied housewife. There she is, dusting, polishing and vacuum-cleaning at the very start. A telephone rings. An unknown masculine voice beseeches her to abandon her drudgery and fly with him to Mexico. He names the day and hour that he will be waiting for her at the airport and hangs up, leaving her more amused than intrigued. But his invitation causes her to take stock of her situation; and she decides to put her family's affection to a test.

She has been married for 15 years and has a young son, and her household—which her unwed sister is a member—is, on the surface, contented. But the restless woman feels that her relatives have taken her too much for granted, are indifferent to her as a person and so, inspired by the mysterious telephone call, she announces that she is about to leave with an imaginary lover. Her family begs her to stay and is full of tender attention. After some interminable discussions, she agrees to remain, but no sooner has she done so than her family reverts to its old ways. Slighted at the dinner table, she disappears to her room. Her son is sent to bring her back and returns with the report that she is packing her bags.

All that happens during the evening might have been fitted into a brief first act, while the rest of the play should obviously have been devoted to what happens to a woman who, on impulse, deserts her home and what happens to her family after she has gone. Jamiaque prepares us for an interesting story, and then leaves that story to the audience's imagination.

Micheline Boudet, formerly of the Comédie-Française, plays the meditating wife in the glossy style of a salon comedy. It is an attractive, diverting performance for which one is grateful, brightening the occasionally surly passages, but the refinement and range of nuance suggests that the

heroine is far superior to her circumstances, a situation that the author neglects to mention. Philippe Nicaud as the conceited husband, Arièle Sémenoff as the sister, Henry Courseaux as the sister's beau and Jaime Gomez as the little boy provide admirable support.

"Comme Avant" (at the Théâtre Fontaine) is also about marital difficulties and disputes, but, unlike "Acapulco Madame," it does not generalize. A couple, blessed with noisy off-stage children, lead a rather messy existence, in both life-style and thinking. The wife commits adultery in defiance and the husband tries to follow suit, but fails. Afterwards they are reunited to continue "as before."

Pascal Jardin took this comedy of mordant humors from a British play, "Collaborators," by John Mortimer. On suspects that Jardin composed his adaptation with a free hand. Aside from shifting

its scene from England to France, it would appear that he has remodeled the character of the wife to suit its interpreter, the American-born Tanya Lopert. The role fits her as neatly as her blue jeans, and she does it well. Jean-Pierre Cassel, an inventive comedian, endows the husband with pleasing, whimsical aspects and Jean-François Balmer is effective as the other man, the three smoothly guided by Andréas Voutsinas's direction. The play begins arrestingly, but this episode in the history of a marriage is not sufficient to fill an entire evening.

"Le Séquoia" (at the Théâtre Athénée) is Marcel Jullian's translation of George Furth's "Twigs," a Broadway hit which has also been popular in Scandinavia. The leading actress is required to portray four different women. Jacqueline Gauthier, who takes on this assign-

ment, enjoys only a partial triumph. She is best as the crazy wife of a crusty militiaman in the second sketch and as the jolly bourgeoisie superstitious about celebrating anniversaries, in skit three. But her old lady of the concluding chapter is but cackling voice and white wig and her initial appearance as a housewife on moving day is only passable.

The accompanying actors, limiting themselves to single characterizations, succeed effectively: Marc Cassol as a lonely widower, Jacques Dynam as the gruff guardian of law with Jacques Legras as his crony, Gabriel Cattand as a good-natured husband, Albert Michel as an unwanted guest and Claude Dauphin, who scores as a kindly old man. There is also an entertaining bit by Jean-Pierre Chevallier as a modern-minded young priest who marries an elderly pair who have been living in sin for generations.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

Sammy Davis, Jr., Billy Eckstine and the Nicholas Brothers, on a European tour, will be in Munich, Sept. 25, at the Olympiahalle at 8 p.m.; in Paris, Sept. 27, at the Olympia at 9 p.m., and in Brussels, Sept. 30, at the Salle Helne Elisabeth at 8 p.m.

**MUNICH**—The group Gentle Giant will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau Sept. 25 at 8 p.m. and on Sept. 28 in Frankfurt at the Stadthalle Offenbach, also at 8 p.m.). Man, Beggar's Opera and the Chorus Blues Band will also be at the Circus-Krone-Bau on Sept. 28 at 7 p.m., followed the next night by Richie Blackmore's Rainbow at 8 p.m. Donovan will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums Sept. 30 at 8 p.m.

**PARIS**—Melba Moore will be headlining the Olympia from Sept. 28 through Oct. 4. The Johnny Hallyday show opens at the Palais des Sports on Sept. 28.

### Red Fiesta Is Target

LISBON, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—An explosion last night damaged an electric transformer in a building here where the Communist party plans a fiesta tomorrow, police said. There were no injuries.

and José Feliciano will give two concerts at the Salle Pleyel on Sept. 30 at 7 and 10 p.m.

**LONDON**—Swingle II will give a concert at the Royal Festival Hall Sept. 24 at 8 p.m. The same night Stan Kenton and his orchestra will be in Nottingham at Albert Hall, 8 p.m. Kenton is in London Sept. 27, 28, and 29 at Ronnie Scott's for two shows

nightly at 8 and midnight, replacing the Surprise Sisters.

**AMSTERDAM**—Natalie Cole will give a concert Sept. 28 at the Concertgebouw at 8 p.m.

This week's top single in the United States is "Shake Your Booty" by KC and the Sunshine Band, and in Britain, "Dancing Queen" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN 'BRAKLE

## THE FIRST MEN ON THE MOON HAVE LANDED AT PEMEC.

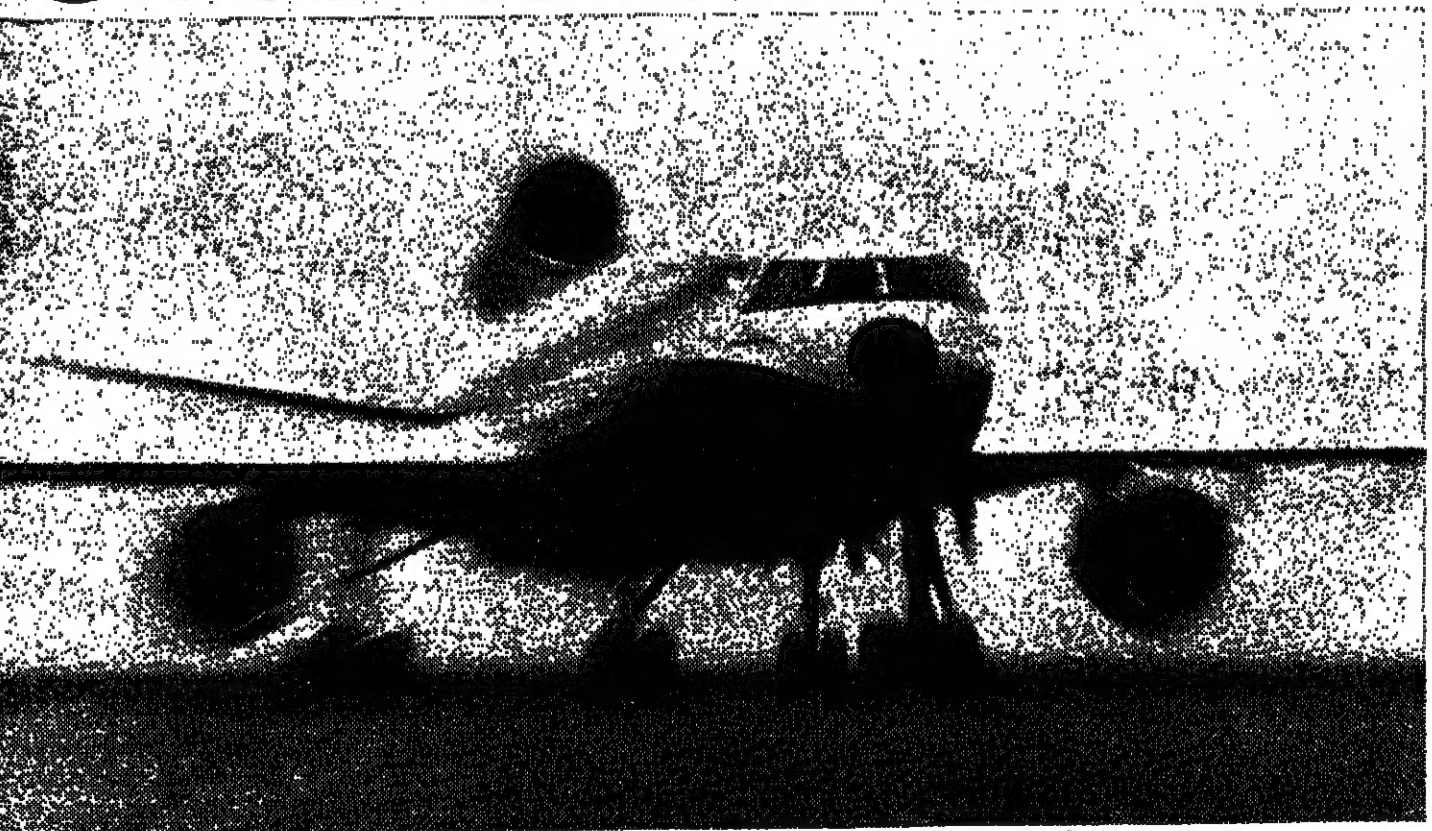
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## Sharp Rise in Imports Cited

### J.K. Quotas on Taiwan TV Sets

ON, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Department of Trade and Commerce said today that imports of Taiwan-made monochrome television sets from Taiwan will be limited to 70,000 units over the next 12 months, ending in 1977.

The department said that the move to limit imports of Taiwan-made sets is a result of a sharp rise in imports of such sets from Taiwan in the first half of 1976.

Imports of Taiwan-made sets in the first half of 1976 were valued at \$130 million, compared with \$81 million in the first half of 1975.

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### Firms' Capital Spending Grows in Second Quarter

ON, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Spending by British manufacturing firms in the second quarter was valued at \$411 million in the quarter, compared with \$382 million in the first quarter.

The latest figures on capital spending and inventories are in line with the government's disclosure earlier this week that gross domestic product in the second quarter was stagnant or slightly below first-quarter and year-earlier levels.

Manufacturing capital spending in the first half of 1976 was down 1.1 per cent from \$822 million in the second half of 1975 and down 11.1 per cent from \$915 million in the first half of 1975.

Including shipping and distribution and service industries, total capital spending in the second quarter was \$217 million, the lowest quarterly figure in more than four years.

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## SEC Accounting Rule Irks Firms

CAMP HILL, Pa., Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Harsco Corp.'s controller, John Magac, and his subordinates are spending long hours these days on an unwelcome task imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission: calculating a replacement cost for Harsco's plant, equipment and inventory that reflects the full impact of inflation.

There is a lot at stake for Harsco—a diversified international company—as well as for the more than 1,000 other large nonfinancial corporations that are initially affected by the commission's new disclosure requirements. The information—due to appear for the first time in footnotes to the financial statements contained in annual reports for 1976—will include what depreciation, depletion or amortization figures would have been if they had been based on current replacement cost for productive capacity rather than on the actual original cost.

Such figures could persuade investors and securities analysts that many of the reporting companies should have set aside significantly higher amounts for replacement of their assets than the figures in the body of their financial statements show they did. The conclusion would be that the same companies have been overvaluing their profits.

What bothers Harsco's Mr. Magac, though, is that replacement-cost figures could generate more confusion than light. The techniques for establishing such costs are anything but scientific and, in fact, are colored by numerous subjective judgments, he notes. Moreover, the increased cost of replacing plants and machines is often offset by gains in efficiency that management may not be able to translate into dollar figures.

In short, the SEC's replacement-cost exercise is mostly "a pain in the neck," says Mr. Magac, who is irked by the commission's failure to supply "some ideas about how we're supposed to comply." Those sentiments are warmly shared by financial officers at many other companies covered by the SEC rule.

Kenneth Stone, vice-president for finance at Michigan Steel Tube Co., is convinced that as a result of the new requirement, "the average stockholder will become more confused than ever about how to measure the results of operations."

Archie Long, controller for General Motors Corp., worries that "companies in the auto industry won't be reporting the same way, so analysts may make unfortunate assumptions about competitors." And Donald Hibbert, executive vice-president of Kimberly-Clark Corp., states, "This is shaping up as the biggest damned hedgehog I've ever seen."

Indeed, when chief financial officers of major companies were surveyed for the National Association of Accountants earlier this year, only two out of the 279 who responded thought that replacement-cost accounting—at least in the form required by the SEC—would accomplish anything worthwhile.

Although most affected companies are still in the midst of replacement-cost calculations, a few have conducted dry runs based on prior years' figures and have come up with results that are not to their liking. Idaho Power Co., for example, reckoned that as of Dec. 31, 1976, it would have needed to pay nearly \$1.7 billion to replace its electric plant in service, a 120-percent rise from the original outlay figure of \$756 million used in its 1974 report. Depreciation expense for 1975, on a replacement-cost basis, similarly would have soared 145 per cent to \$24 million.

As a result, the company fears that investors will reinterpret its profits reports and conclude that the reported earnings, on a historical-cost basis, are grossly overstated.

## In Sending Proposal to EEC

### Oil Firms Seen Challenging Seven Sisters

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Five large European oil companies have submitted a joint proposal to authorities of the European Economic Community in Brussels in an apparent attempt to improve their profitability and increase their influence on the Continent.

Their action has been seen as raising fundamental questions about the future structure of Europe's energy market. It has also been interpreted as a challenge to the seven American, British and Dutch-owned major oil concerns sometimes called the Seven Sisters.

The five European companies involved include France's two leading oil enterprises, C.F.P. and Elf-Aquitaine; West Germany's new international oil enterprise, Veba-Gelsenberg; Italy's Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi and Belgium's Petrofina.

Petrofina is the smallest of the five and the only one in which the country's government does not have a stake. ENI is wholly owned by the Italian government.

Three areas of concern were stressed in a memorandum submitted by the five companies to Common Market authorities. First, that in negotiations with producer countries they should have access to crude oil on terms equal to the majors. Second, creation of a "pool" for financing the increasing costs of exploration. Third, the complex of marketing in Europe, including greater coordination of refining activities, common pricing policies and anti-dumping rules.

Excites Interest

The proposals of the five oil concerns have excited considerable interest, especially in West Germany, which has been tied to a free-market philosophy in the postwar period, and where anything that hints of market regulation is viewed with suspicion.

Veba's president Rudolf von Bennigsen contends the group is not trying to create a European petroleum cartel but is simply motivated by the desire to equalize competitive conditions "in a market that is not determined only by market forces."

The five companies say they want a Common Market energy policy in which there would be greater coordination of refining activities, common pricing policies, anti-dumping rules and the pooling of resources for certain exploration projects.

The companies' joint memorandum represented a first industry initiative in an effort to formulate a common European energy policy.

Shell, BP Abstain

It was seen as significant that the two European companies that are in the league of the majors—Shell and British Petroleum—did not endorse the memorandum. This has reinforced the suspicion that the majors are not interested in the proposal.

The Singapore government asked for his extradition to face charges following an investigation into the Singapore-based trading company Haw Par, which was under the control of Slater Walker between 1971 and 1974. The Home Office is considering the request.

Meanwhile, several experts have been studying ways to improve the City. A Trade Department official, Stanley Clinton Davis, visited the United States last week to look at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the agency which regulates the U.S. markets in stocks and shares.

Spanish Bank in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP).—Banco Hispano Americano, one of Spain's leading financial institutions, opened a branch agency here Tuesday.

Amid many current probes into the affairs of the London financial district is one by Scotland Yard aimed at discovering whether or not bank of England officials were involved in breaking currency exchange control regulations.

Questions have been raised about the buying and selling of shares based on "inside information," and the malpractice of "inside trading" in which companies' affairs can be manipulated to benefit directors financially in ways not available to ordinary investors.

The crisis for the City is blowing up at a time when the Labor

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Amsterdam, September 21st, 1976.

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**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, September 21st, 1976.

## Big Board Prices Slip In Lower Turnover

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Prices backed off on the New York Stock Exchange today ahead of the U.S. weekly banking figures and the start of the Ford-Carter debates this evening.

Late in the afternoon, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported increases of \$4.5 billion in basic money supply and \$5.8 billion in the broader-based aggregate.

Wall Street analysts took a pessimistic view of the latest money figures. "Some increase was expected, but these were too excessive," said one analyst. The analyst said, "It likely will create nervousness among investors because it could mean the Federal Reserve may have to tighten credit and push up interest rates."

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the session at 1,010.80, down 3.25. It was off 0.84 at 3 o'clock. Volume was 24.21 million shares compared with yesterday's 22.97 million. Decliners outpaced advancers by about 215 to 130.

Standard Brands dropped 3 1/8 to 30 7/8. Analysts said the weakness reflected disappointment in the company's earnings forecast, which said 1976 profits "will not be appreciably higher" than last year.

Herbstein lost 2 3/4 to 47 3/4. The company said it expects to come in with higher first-quarter profits, but that the trend of recent strong quarterly gains.

Bache Group, which reported lower quarterly earnings, slipped 5/8 to 9 1/2.

Other soft spots included Digital Equipment, down 4 1/4 to 158 1/2, United Nuclear 1 5/8 to 34 3/8, Texas Instruments 3 to 117, Xerox 1 1/8 to 86 1/4, and IBM 1 1/4 to 284 1/4.

Copper Range fell 7/8 to 21. Copper Range said Amoco Minerals would not proceed with the proposed acquisition of Copper Range.

National Semiconductor surrendered 2 7/8 to 35 3/8.

Motors lost fractions despite an 8-per-cent rise in mid-September sales of new automobiles.

Heavily traded Allis-Chalmers

TWA Elects Chairman

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—Trans World Airlines, as expected, said yesterday Edwin Smart has been elected chairman and chief executive, effective Jan. 1, 1977. He will succeed Charles Tillinghast Jr., who will retire on Dec. 31. Mr. Tillinghast will continue to serve as a member of the TWA board.

German Bankruptcies

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 23 (AP-DJ).—West German insolventcies in July totaled 699, a decline of 2.4 per cent from June and of 18.8 per cent from July, 1975, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

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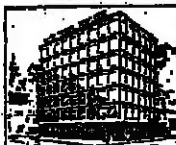
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## anks Still Must Wait

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The dying Baltimore Orioles, looking for artificial respiration provided by Jim Palmer's pit pitching in the first game and a late rally in the second, a doubleheader last night and left the Yankees wondering much longer it would take them to wrap up the American Eastern Division championship.

The Orioles won the opener, 2-0, then used a four-run inning, led by Lee May's run-scoring triple, for a 5-2 game triumph. The Yankees had hoped to clinch the division with a sweep or at least secure themselves a tie by winning the games. Instead, they limped away with their first header loss of the season and a four-game losing streak in season.

The Yankees' lead has been slashed to 8 1/2 games, their last since Aug. 10, and while it might be far-fetched, some are starting thinking about the 1964 Philadelphia Phillies, who won a 6 1/2-game lead with 13 games to go.

"If we can't win three games out of the next 11, we're going to lose," said Catfish Hunter, who will pitch against the Orioles tonight and try to clinch a tie. "Sure, anything is possible. Hell, all of us might die tonight. Anything is possible."

But manager Billy Martin wouldn't go so far as to admit defeat.

"Losing isn't very good," he said after a long shower. "It happens. It's over. It's history. I like our position better. We hit enough balls hard tonight to win by eight, but it wasn't in the books. They're loosey-goosey. They're going to get knocked off. Our guys are pushing to win it. We're going to beat them tomorrow to clinch a tie. I think we're going to do it. I know we're going to do it." Palmer, seeking his 10th Cy Young Award in the last four seasons as the best pitcher in the American League, gained his 22d victory by striking the Yankees to four hits.

"Mathematically," Palmer said after his victory, "we could win it, but realistically, with the club they have and the way they've played all year, we can't do it, we're just posting the inevitable."

ports in South Africa  
w Totally Integrated

INNESBURG, Sept. 23 (AP).—Sports Minister Piet van der Merwe today announced sweeping changes in South African sports policy, permitting multi-racial participation at all levels and ending racial teams to represent the country abroad.

Transitions

BASEBALL—The 1976-77 season will be the first in which the South African cricket team will be a multi-racial team.

NFL FOOTBALL—The 1976-77 season will be the first in which the South African cricket team will be a multi-racial team.

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A's Show Courage  
And 6-Game Deficit

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Oakland A's hopes for a sixth straight American League West championship may be nearly dead, but catcher Gene Tenace says he and his teammates are not going down without a fight.

"This club has too much pride to just quit when there is any hope," said Tenace. "Until we are officially eliminated we are going after the Kansas City Royals and they had better realize that."

If the Royals did not realize that before Tenace and Co. made it obvious last night when Tenace, Phil Garner and Joe Rudi all had home runs and Vida Blue pitched a six-hitter for his 17th victory and 18th complete game in hitting the A's to an 11-1 triumph over the Royals.

The Royals, who host Oakland again tonight and play at Oakland three times next week, now hold a six-game lead over Oakland with only 10 games left.

"We had to win this one to stay in contention," said manager Chuck Tanner, who has jugged his starting rotation so that Blue will pitch against the Royals at Oakland next Monday and Mike Torres will go Tuesday.

"We have to rely on our team for help but we also have to keep winning ourselves if we are going to win it."

As well as the four remaining games with Oakland, the Royals have three games at Texas this weekend and close the season at home Oct. 1-3 with three games against Minnesota.

"If we win Thursday we are in good shape," said Rogers' manager Whitte Herwig. "If they win I think they will feel good about their chances of catching us."

The A's started the rout with three runs in the first when Bert Campaneris reached second after Fred Patek dropped a pop-up and Tenace belted a two-out homer over the leftfield wall. Sal Bando then singled off Royals starter and loser Marty Pattin (8-13), who gave up six runs but only one earned one in 5 1/3 innings, and Don Baylor doubled home Bando.

Twins 6, White Sox 3  
At Chicago, Butch Wynegar hit two home runs and Rod Carew

At Houston, Bob Watson and José Cruz each drove in two runs and rookie Joaquín Andujar limited the Braves to five hits as the Astros beat Atlanta, 5-2.

At Montreal, Felix Millan singled home two runs in the second inning and Jon Matlack won his 18th game as New York defeated the Expos, 4-2.

At San Francisco, Don Sutton scattered six hits and became a 20-game winner for the first time in his 11-year major league career in leading Los Angeles to a 3-1 victory over the Giants.

At Cincinnati, a double by Johnny Bench and a triple by George Foster broke a 3-3 tie in the sixth inning to give the Reds a 4-3 victory over San Diego.

At St. Louis, a double by Darold Knowles, who dropped his seventh game in 12 decisions, Dave Givens picked up the victory in relief off starter Larry Denny's arm.

Bruce Kison, making only his second relief appearance, pitched the 10th inning to gain a save.

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drove in three runs with a triple and a home run as Minnesota defeated the White Sox, 6-3.

At Anaheim, Calif., Gaylord Perry pitched a three-hitter and retired 18 batters in a row as Texas edged the Angels, 2-1.

Red Sox 6, Brewers 3  
At Boston, Jim Willoughby pitched 1 2/3 innings of no-hit relief and Jim Rice and Carlton Fisk knocked in two runs apiece to give the Red Sox a 6-3 victory over Milwaukee for their eighth triumph in the last nine games.

Indians 3, Tigers 0  
At Detroit, Jim Bibby pitched a three-hitter and Rico Carty and Boog Powell each doubled home a runner to help Cleveland beat the Tigers, 3-0, for the first time in nine games. Bibby allowed a single with one out in the second inning to Ben Ogliva, a two-out single to Willie Horton in the fourth and a leadoff single to Mark Wagner in the ninth in raising his record to 13-6.

Phillies 9, Cardinals 4  
At Philadelphia, Dick Allen singled home three runs, including two to cap an eight-run eighth inning, and gave the Phillies a 9-4 victory over St. Louis. The victory put Philadelphia six games ahead of the Pirates, who lost in the National League East.

The Phillies, after allowing the Cardinals four runs in the first, roared back against relievers Tom Walker and Al Hrabosky to win it in the eighth. Larry Bowa and pinch-hitter Bobby Tolan singled to open the eighth, and shortstop Gary Templeton booted Dave Cash's grounder for his third error of the game. Gary Maddox singled to score two runners and make it 4-3.

Hrabosky relieved Walker and threw the ball into center field trying to pitch Cash off second base. Pinch-hitter Jerry Martin then singled to bring in Cash with the tying run. After Greg Luzinski walked to load the bases, Allen singled to center to make it 6-4. Mike Schmidt walked to reload the bases and Eddie Solomon replaced Hrabosky. Bob Boone greeted him with a two-run single to make it 8-4 and Tolan's sacrifice fly scored Schmidt with the final run.

At Houston, Bob Watson and José Cruz each drove in two runs and rookie Joaquín Andujar limited the Braves to five hits as the Astros beat Atlanta, 5-2.

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Jimmy Connors puts on a show for line judges with whom he disagreed while winning first-round match against Trey Waitke in the Pacific Southwest Open.

## Norton's Next Role: The Challenger

By Dave Anderson  
GROSSINGER, N.Y., Sept. 23 (NYT).—On the marquee, he's a movie star in a title role—Ken Norton in "Drum." Earlier he was in "Hombre" and now he's talking about taking drama lessons from Lee Strasberg at the Actors Studio before "my next flick."

No more slave movies. His next role might be as a black James Bond or in a Western as a cavalry sergeant. As an actor, Norton is not a heavyweight. But he hopes to be. And that's what disturbs many boxing people about his chances of becoming a champion.

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won't sign for two. One at a time. I'm still a boxer learning how to act. I don't know what I'm doing yet."

Norton got his chance in Hollywood when Ralph Serpe, who works for De Laurentis, phoned Teddy Brenner, the Madison Square Garden matchmaker.

"They wanted a black fighter for the slave part in 'Mandingo,'" Brenner recalls. "He mentioned Muhammad Ali and Joe Frazier, but I told him, 'If you want the most beautiful physical specimen in boxing, Ken Norton is the guy.' And when they talked to Ken, he liked the idea."

The challenger, 31, has a body that has made grown men cry with envy.

"I'd love to borrow his body for about a week," somebody once said. "There are half a dozen guys I'd love to beat the hell out of, and half a dozen broads I'd love to love."

At a muscular 6 feet 3 inches and about 217 pounds, Norton realizes that his torso got him into the movies.

"Basically, that's what it was," he was saying now. "But if I fucked out on the first flick, I wouldn't have done the second. But all this talk about me protecting my face, it's not going to happen. As far as I'm concerned, acting has made me a better fighter, made me more of a thinking fighter. The discipline is the same—the research, the preparation, the delivery, the concentration."

The Big Scene  
Three years ago, he lost a 12-round split decision to Ali in Los Angeles, six months after winning a 12-round split decision in San Diego while breaking Ali's jaw. But neither was a title bout.

"Maybe," says Teddy Brenner, "but a long time ago, Max Baer was in a movie. The Prizefighter and the Lady, and they brought in a big guy for him to fight. Primo Carnera, and when the scene was over, Max said, 'I know now I can beat the guy.' And he did—for the world heavyweight title."

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